

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

FATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

\$1.989

52/85

**

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Seeking Funds to Provide Bodyguards for Foreign Envoys

Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service
ASHINGTON — The Reagan administration will seek funds next month to provide full-time bodyguards for certain ambassadors based in Washington, a State Department official said Tuesday.

The official said the move grew out of the administration's concern

what it regarded as threats to

physical safety of some ambas-

sadors.

Robert E. Lamb, the director of the department's newly formed Bureau of Diplomatic Security, said he expected about 10 envoys to require bodyguards at any time but that the number

could fluctuate depending on the

level of threat.

Mr. Lamb said threats had been

against certain ambassadors,

he declined to be specific.

He also declined to say which

ambassadors would receive the increased

protection. The State Department's

initial security force will ad-

minister the new program and pro-

vide the bodyguards, he said.

Ambassadors said the ambas-

sadors would be protected whenever

they moved outside their embassies

Washington and when they trav-

eled elsewhere within the United

States.

The plan was characterized as

of a larger effort by the adminis-

tration to bolster security for

State embassies and per-

sonal overseas that was touched

by a spate of bombings against

embassies.

The entire counterterrorism pro-

gram is to be financed initially

over a five-year, \$3.5-billion State

Department proposal that Mr.

Reagan has characterized as

a "bold step."

Mr. Lamb said that an envoy

from one of the Gulf countries re-

turned home last summer to protest

what he regarded as inadequate

protection here. He would not

identify the ambassador, but said

he had returned after "making his

point."

"It was a country in which they

were giving an ambassador superb

protection," Mr. Lamb said. He

referred to unconfirmed reports

Politburo Member Loses Party Post as Gorbachev Consolidates Power

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Viktor V. Grishin, a long-time member of the Politburo, been removed from his job as head of the Moscow city Communist Party. Tass announced.

Western diplomats said that the ouster of Mr. Grishin, likely to be followed by his retirement from the Politburo, was an important step in Mikhail S. Gorbachev's campaign to retire senior officials and concentrate his power.

Mr. Grishin has served on the Politburo for nearly a quarter century, longer than any other current member. He was made a candidate, an honorary member in 1961 under Nikita S. Khrushchev, and rose to full membership in 1971 under Leon I. Brezhnev.

As the official Soviet news agency said Tuesday that Mr. Grishin, 71, was "relieved of the duties of First Secretary of the Moscow Party Committee in connection with his retirement."

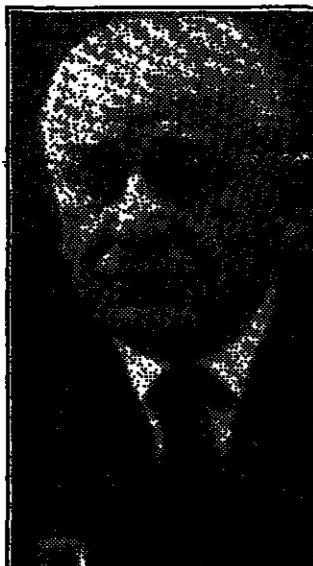
Mr. Grishin has served on the Politburo for nearly a quarter century, longer than any other current member. He was made a candidate, an honorary member in 1961 under Nikita S. Khrushchev, and rose to full membership in 1971 under Leon I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Grishin, the official Soviet news agency said Tuesday that Mr. Grishin, 71, was "relieved of the duties of First Secretary of the Moscow Party Committee in connection with his retirement."

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The diplomats said they gave

credence to unconfirmed reports



Viktor V. Grishin

that Mr. Grishin, along with other long-time members of the Politburo, blocked Mr. Gorbachev from assuming power after the death of Konstantin U. Chernenko in March. In the diplomats' view, Mr. Grishin may have been a rival candidate for the office of general secretary of the party.

Earlier this year, Grigori V. Romanov, another Soviet leader considered to be a rival of Mr. Gorbachev, was retired. Mr. Gorbachev has directed the removal of dozens of ministers and regional party leaders in recent months.

Western diplomats said recently that Mr. Gorbachev's power, though considerable and steadily growing, was not absolute and that he faced opposition within the leadership.

Mr. Yeltsin, the new Moscow city leader, represents a younger generation of professionally trained managers promoted to top posts this year.

He rose to prominence as a regional leader in Sverdlovsk, in the Urals industrial district, and was brought to Moscow in April to become chief of the Construction Department in the Central Committee secretariat, which carries out the policies made by the Politburo. In

July, he was made one of the national party secretaries under Mr. Gorbachev.

The diplomats said they gave

credence to unconfirmed reports

that Mr. Grishin, along with other long-time members of the Politburo, blocked Mr. Gorbachev from assuming power after the death of Konstantin U. Chernenko in March. In the diplomats' view, Mr. Grishin may have been a rival candidate for the office of general secretary of the party.

Earlier this year, Grigori V. Romanov, another Soviet leader considered to be a rival of Mr. Gorbachev, was retired. Mr. Gorbachev has directed the removal of dozens of ministers and regional party leaders in recent months.

Western diplomats said recently that Mr. Gorbachev's power, though considerable and steadily growing, was not absolute and that he faced opposition within the leadership.

Mr. Yeltsin, the new Moscow city leader, represents a younger generation of professionally trained managers promoted to top posts this year.

He rose to prominence as a regional leader in Sverdlovsk, in the Urals industrial district, and was brought to Moscow in April to become chief of the Construction Department in the Central Committee secretariat, which carries out the policies made by the Politburo. In

July, he was made one of the national party secretaries under Mr. Gorbachev.

The diplomats said they gave

credence to unconfirmed reports

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 6)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

Though supporting Mr. Gorbachev's policies in public, Mr. Grishin has been linked by Soviet officials and Western diplomats to opposition within the Kremlin to Mr. Gorbachev.

The press campaign against the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

not unexpected. Since midsummer, the work of the Moscow city party has been subjected to increasing criticism in the press.

An Outsider Issues a State-of-the-Art Challenge to Fleet Street

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

LONDON — Eddie Shah works from an office about three miles from Fleet Street, the natural habitat of English newspapers.

He has never set foot in a Fleet Street newspaper, says, and has never laid eyes on a Linotype machine, the outmoded hot-metal printing machine still in use on every national newspaper in Britain because of the inflexible resistance of most labor unions to the introduction of new technology.

Yet, in a period of upheaval on Fleet Street, Mr. Shah's name comes up quickly in any conversation on the future of the industry in a nation that remains ravenous, despite television, for printed news and opinion, printed gossip and — in the popular tabloids — printed photos of bare-breasted women.

Mr. Shah, 41, broke into the business in the provinces as the publisher of a string of giveaway papers. He may not be the Fleet Street world, but he is the vanguard of the technological revolution that is finally looming.

Te weeks from now, on March 4 or 5 according to present plans, the first editions of his new national tabloid called Today will roll off the presses at four satellite printing plants around England.

Aimed at youthful and upwardly mobile middle-class readers and produced from what was designed to be a state-of-the-art newsroom, it will be the first national daily in Britain to have dispensed entirely with Linotype machines and the trade unions whose members operated them.

Mr. Shah's Today will not only start with the technology, in common use in North America and much of continental Europe for more than a decade, that enables editors to set type by pushing a button on a video terminal. But it also aims to be one of the first major papers anywhere to dispense with cut-and-paste layout operations; like the editing, the design and makeup of its pages will be handled on display terminals.

In addition, it will be the first British daily capable of producing and transmitting color pages from its own plant, using the latest computerized equipment.

Starting from scratch with a reported \$30 million from outside investors and a staff of only 500 — compared with 6,500 on the slumping Mirror — Mr. Shah has run a detour around the union battles that much less ambitious efforts at technological innovation have provoked on Fleet Street.

He won a major confrontation two years ago with the printers union, which placed his provincial papers under siege to force him to maintain a closed shop. He insists he is not anti-union — Today has signed an agreement with the electricians union — but he rules out closed shops.

Unless his editorial product is a complete failure, Mr. Shah is likely to turn a larger profit in his first year than the whole of Fleet Street combined.

Last year, he pointed out in an interview, Britain's nine national dailies and eight Sunday papers had total revenues of close to \$2 billion and total profits of scarcely \$15 million; this year, he said, there probably would be higher revenues but a net loss.

If Mr. Shah proves that it is possible to break into the national competition from outside Fleet Street, he will inevitably have imitators. That prospect, plus the losses that some of the old mainstays are now suffering, lies behind the industry's current turmoil.

Control of three of the six highest circulation dailies — The Mirror, the Daily Express and the Daily Telegraph — has changed hands in just over a year.

The three papers together sell more than six million copies daily, but each is losing money, mainly, their owners contend, because of overstaffing.

Mr. Shah's challenge to Fleet Street — symbolized by his decision to situate his paper at the other end of town, near the West End in Finsbury not far from the Tate Gallery — will go beyond technology.

A hulking figure who looks like a retired football linebacker going to fat, he means to be a new kind of publisher producing what will be, for Britain, a new kind of paper.

Fleet Street, like much of Britain, has suffered from elitism, he says. Publishers have used their papers to advance their views, regarding it as their right to tell readers what to think. There is no need to wait till the next election to know that the Mirror will be the only

Unless his editorial product is a complete failure, Mr. Shah is likely to turn a larger profit in his first year than the whole of Fleet Street combined.



Eddie Shah at his printing plant in Warrington, England.

paper to support the Labor Party, or that the Telegraph will stand, as always, with the Conservatives.

By contrast, Today will cast itself as an independent voice, reflecting the views of an independent readership.

Asked whom his paper would back in the next election, the shirt-sleeved publisher replied: "How can you know that three years ahead of time? Papers may make up their minds as far ahead as that, but people don't."

Mr. Shah was born in England. His mother was British; his father was of Iranian stock, by way of India. His full name is Seim Jahan Shah.

Important newspaper publishers frequently make their way to the House of Lords. Asked if he could see himself as Lord Shah, he said he did not believe that people who influence public opinion should accept titles from the government.

"I wouldn't take it anyway," he said.

Attacks on Whites Harden Attitudes in South Africa

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Last week, South Africa's government-run radio had two events involving deaths to report: the killing of six whites in a land-mine explosion near the border with Zimbabwe and the deaths of several blacks in a bus accident.

Referring to the whites, the radio seemed to suspend the nation's normal racial classifications, and referred to them simply as "people."

By contrast, it drew a distinction in describing the bus accident, saying that those who had died were blacks, as if that somehow softened the tragedy.

After decades of rule by racial distinction, the varying descriptions came as no surprise here. But, after a fatal bomb attack Monday in the white seaside resort of Amanzimtoti, just south of Durban, the racial demarcation — a demarcation, in South Africa as elsewhere, not simply of color but of prejudice and attitude — seems to have assumed harsher implications.

More than 1,000 people have now died in political violence since September 1984. It has been the worst bloodshed since the wars a

century ago and early this century that pitted Britons and Afrikaners and black Africans against one another for the prize of a continent's wealthiest nation.

Most of those who died have been blacks. Some have been as

NEWS ANALYSIS

of the enforcement of what is called law and order.

The slaying of the five whites near Durban, touching the raw nerves of those who control the power of the government, by contrast, seems to those same people a hurt and a challenge that must be met with the punishment that history's overlords reserve for their underlings.

The consequences stretch far beyond the shattered glass and blood-stained linoleum of the shopping mall in Amanzimtoti. If there was a mood among the whites who saw the bloodshed in Amanzimtoti, other than shock, it was a desire for vengeance.

In recent days, it has seemed to whites, the nature of the war between apartheid rule and a restive black majority has changed, fundamentally, and probably irreversibly.

Terrorism is becoming a new reality in South Africa," said Business Day, a newspaper that frequently criticizes the government, referring to the land-mine explosion and the Amanzimtoti bombing.

"The response, predictably, is a crackdown by the authorities," it said.

The bomb explosion Monday seems to have been as much a watershed for the African National

Congress, outlawed for a quarter of a century, as it was for whites.

The organization has not taken responsibility for the explosion, but the government and many whites blamed it.

Over the last year, the Congress has built up a remarkable respectability among South African whites; leading businessmen and newspaper editors have made the pilgrimage to Zambia to meet with its leaders; churchmen and Afrikaner students, too, have sought to follow the same route, and its own sense of unprecedented influence over South Africa's future has burgeoned in direct proportion to the continued protest of the nation's segregated black townships.

Increasingly, the Congress has been cast as the principal combatant in the war against the white authorities, and the bomb blast Monday hardened the lines. Many South African communists believe, however, that the result will not be a weakening of Afrikaner resolve, but a strengthening of it that will prolong the nation's crisis.

Conciliatory gestures by the whites are virtually ruled out by the recent killings of whites — far fewer in number than black deaths, but far greater, in their impact, on those Afrikaners who have wielded power in South Africa since 1948.

4 South African Blacks Slain by Police, Militants

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Four more black South Africans died Wednesday as racial unrest continued unabated on Christmas Day.

One of the blacks was killed when police opened fire several times on crowds in a townships 36 miles (58 kilometers) north of Cape Town. The other three died in attacks by militants on other blacks whom they regard as collaborators in the apartheid system of segregation.

On Monday, miners stoned a white security officer to death and two blacks were killed by rubber bullets in a clash at a gold mine near Johannesburg.

Meanwhile, South African whites reacted with anger and alarm to the deaths of five whites in a bombing near Durban on Monday.

Mali and Burkina Faso Report Border Fighting

The Associated Press

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Two neighboring West African nations, Mali and Burkina Faso, said Wednesday that their forces were engaged in combat against each other in a long-standing border dispute.

The Mali government said it had launched a "vast offensive" against Burkina Faso. It confirmed fighting reports of border fighting but denied that it had suffered any casualties or losses.

Earlier, Burkina Faso, formerly known as Upper Volta, had accused Mali of attacking four border villages and killing four people and wounding 11 others — all civilians. Burkina Faso said that its troops counterattacked, killing 10 Malian

soldiers and destroying six Malian tanks.

The respective claims were made in broadcasts by the state radio stations controlled by the two countries, and there was no way to confirm the reports independently.

The dispute dates back at least 25 years and involves about 160 kilometers (100 miles) of land in the Agacher region. The land is supposed to be rich in minerals and natural gas.

Mali and Burkina Faso agreed to take the dispute to the International Court of Justice in 1983. By last September, more than 1,000 kilometers of their frontier had been demarcated to the apparent satisfaction of both parties and their joint border commission.

Angola's Religion: Christianity Gaining on Marx

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola — On Karl Marx Street, a rich chorus of Afrikaners voices brought passersby a fitting refrain: "God gives you love, God gives you peace, shalom, shalom."

Audible through the open windows of Our Lady of Carmo Church, a youth group was holding its weekly Sunday session of prayer, discussion and song.

Composed of 30 adults ranging in age from 18 to 25, the group represents a generation of Angolans who grew up under Marxism and are now finding a religious revival.

"Maybe the forbidden fruit is the most desirable," a man said in explaining the revival. "Our Sunday school has increased from 150 children in 1976 to 900 today."

Christmas here has been officially renamed "Family Day." Carnival, traditionally held before Lent, is now celebrated as "Carnival of Victory" with celebrants dancing under posters of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

But despite a decade of these and other moves against religion, Pro-

testant and Roman Catholic leaders say churches throughout Angola are packed on Sunday mornings.

The few seminaries still open have turned away as many as four out of five candidates for the lack of space, they say.

"The churches are growing by 8 percent to 10 percent a year," said Emilio de Carvalho, the presiding bishop of the United Methodist Church of Angola. He said that his church, one of the largest Protestant denominations here, had grown to 90,000 today from 42,000 in 1974, on the eve of independence.

This religious renaissance is taking place in a society that is one of Africa's most orthodox Marxist regimes.

According to a report issued this month by the Central Committee of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, "the Party should put more attention to the propagation of atheist conceptions as expressed by Marxist-Leninist theory."

Although the constitution guarantees freedom of religion, the official policy over the last decade has ranged from tolerance to repression.

Shortly after independence, the Roman Catholic Church, which many Angolans nationalists saw as an ally of Portuguese colonialism, was harshly attacked. In late 1977, Angolan bishops protested in a pastoral letter written in frank language rarely heard here.

In addition, by 1982, the authorities apparently realized that the campaign against religion had alienated many Angolans and may have driven some into the arms of Jonas Savimbi's anti-government rebel force, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

In late 1982, the architect of the campaign, Ambrosio Lokoko, the party secretary of ideological affairs, was dismissed. Since then, an uneasy truce has prevailed between church and state.

In the countryside, religious life often has fallen victim to the civil war. Catholic leaders complain that the guerrillas have kidnapped 60 of their foreign missionaries, forcing many missions to close.

But in the cities, church life is robust.

"The most important thing is that the church can live without buildings," said a Catholic missionary who has worked here for 40 years. "We are a poor church, but we are stronger than ever before."

The state campaign against reli-

gion largely spared Protestant

churches, many of which had been partly clandestine in the last decade of Portuguese rule.

In addition, by 1982, the authorities apparently realized that the campaign against religion had alienated many Angolans and may have driven some into the arms of Jonas Savimbi's anti-government rebel force, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

In late 1982, the architect of the campaign, Ambrosio Lokoko, the party secretary of ideological affairs, was dismissed. Since then, an uneasy truce has prevailed between church and state.

In the countryside, religious life often has fallen victim to the civil war. Catholic leaders complain that the guerrillas have kidnapped 60 of their foreign missionaries, forcing many missions to close.

The Algarve National Liberation Front party, which has ruled the nation since independence in 1962, opened an extraordinary congress Tuesday to approve changes in a national charter adopted in 1976 under the late President Houari Boumedienne.

The death toll rose to 10 from a train crash Sunday in northern Italy as rescue workers recovered four more bodies, the police said.

China announced the appointment of a new governor of Xinjiang, the strategic northwestern region that runs along the Soviet border. Tömür Dawaat took over from Ismail Amat.

WORLD BRIEFS

Mount Etna Erupts; 1 Killed, 14 Hurt

CATANIA, Sicily (Reuters) — Mount Etna erupted Wednesday, spewing streams of molten lava from its side. Accompanying earth tremors flattened a hotel where five families were spending Christmas, killing a man and injuring 14 persons, rescue workers said.

Officials said that the eruption was coupled with three earth tremors. They said that no houses or villages were in immediate danger and that no other buildings were damaged by the quakes.

Geologists said that the largest earthquake's epicenter was directly under the hotel on the slopes of Mount Etna. The eruption sent three streams of lava oozing down the side of the mountain. Two smaller quakes followed, but geological experts said that no more big tremors were expected.

50 Vietnam Refugees Reported Slain

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — Fifty Vietnamese refugees were slain and 10 women were raped last week when their boat was intercepted by pirates in the South China Sea, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner of Refugees reported.

The victims were among a group of 80 refugees who fled Vietnam for Malaysia on Dec. 12, the spokesman, Leon Davico, said Tuesday. Twenty-nine survivors, mostly women and children, sailed into Malaysia and requested asylum there Thursday, he said. Another survivor was rescued by Malaysian fishermen.

Reports from the high commissioner's office said the pirates were Thai fishermen. The location of the attack was unknown. Pirates have killed nearly 1,450 refugees and raped more than 2,300 women in the South China Sea since 1980, authorities have said. The most recent incident is the third large-scale slaying to have taken place in two years.

Zaire Frees Foreign Soldiers on Plane

KINSHASA, Zaire (Reuters) — Zaire has freed 44 foreign soldiers who were on a plane that made an emergency landing on its territory. Kinshasa radio reported Tuesday night.

The 40 Cubans, three Angolans and a Cameroonian were handed over to the Angolan deputy foreign minister, Venancio de Mora, after he met President Mobutu Sese Seko on Monday, the radio said. Mr. de Mora left with them later for Angola, it said.

The Soviet-built Antonov military transport plane was flying from the town of Lubumbashi in Angola to the Angolan enclave of Cabinda when it landed in Zaire 180 miles (about 300 kilometers) southeast of Kinshasa on Dec. 1. The soldiers set it on fire and destroyed documents. The Cuban deputy foreign minister, Jorge Bolanos Suarez, told Mr. Mobutu in Paris last week the aircraft had run out of fuel and lost its way.

FBI Tapes Allowed for Donovan Trial

NEW YORK (NYT) — A New York state judge has approved the use of secretly recorded tapes in the larceny and fraud trial of Raymond J. Donovan, a former U.S. labor secretary, and nine other men, and said that he would set a date Jan. 6 for the start of the trial.

Justice John P. Collins, of State Supreme Court, ruled Monday that the tapes

AMERICAN TOPICS

Nancy Reagan Says
to Third Term

Nancy Reagan says she agrees with her husband that a constitutional ban on a president's being elected to more than two terms is "bad" and should be repealed, but that a third term "is not for."

The First Lady, in an interview with Helen Thomas of Associated Press International, said that when she and President Ronald Reagan leave the White House they will look for a home in the Los Angeles area. But she added: "I don't want a great big house with huge grounds."

"We get along fine," she said. Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, "I'm sure isn't trying to take over the White House. I like somebody who is straightforward and has good sense of humor, which does."

Mrs. Reagan said Raisa M. Gorbachev, the wife of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is "very strong, very committed to her philosophy." The two women met in Geneva last month.

Mr. Gorbachev, she said, has a nice little sense of humor." Mrs. Reagan added, "I think that he obviously is not going to change Ronnie's ideas and Ronnie is not going to change his ideas. But that's all right."

Short Takes

The U.S. Supreme Court has issued two lower court rulings that the late Nelson A. Rockefeller was not entitled to deduct from his taxable income \$10,000 he spent on lawyers' legal expenses in his successful quest of Senate confirmation as vice president in 1974. A lower court ruled that those expenses were not incurred in pursuing the duties of his office, "but in seeking to retain that office."

Tom Wicker, a columnist for the New York Times, has been with Random House to write a biography of Richard Nixon that will focus on the former president's foreign policy achievements. Mr. Wicker notes that Mr. Nixon's first administration saw the opening of relations with China, the first Strategic Arms Limitation talks and the start of détente.



OIL SPILL. — A worker, Martin Dirks, helped to clean up oil that washed ashore at the harbor in Port Angeles, Washington. Thousands of barrels of crude oil have been spilled since an oil tanker ran aground Saturday.

peace on earth, good will toward men."

Just when you had been planning to leave the company Christmas party early and beat the rush home, the Office Bore gets you cornered. The problem vanishes with Timely Beepers, a fake beeper that looks and sounds like the real thing but sells for only \$29; a discreet flick of the wrist and 20 seconds later, your beeper is squirming urgently and you are headed for freedom. "Got to run?" you say. "Let's do lunch sometime."

For \$9.95 at a shopping mall in the Washington suburb of Woodside, Virginia, parents can get a three-minute video tape of their children talking to Santa Claus kneeling over him. Santa is holding a rifle, has a pistol strapped to his belt, and another rifle is peeking out of his bag of gifts. Representative G. William Whitehurst, Republican of Virginia, said the card "hardly captures the sense of

— Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

Reagan Proposes Talks on Arms Verification Issue

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has written to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, proposing that experts meet to discuss improving the verification of agreements on underground nuclear tests, according to a senior administration official.

Officials said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan's letter reiterated the longstanding position that improved verification would allow the United States to ratify two treaties signed in the 1970s that would limit the size of underground tests.

Mr. Reagan also affirmed the

United States's refusal to join the Soviet Union in its halt on underground testing, officials said. Moscow has said that its moratorium will lapse at the end of the year unless the United States joins in.

In a report to Congress made public on Monday, Mr. Reagan said the Soviet Union might have exceeded agreed limits in underground testing, though he said there were "verification uncertainties." Some experts do not agree with this allegation.

A group of scientists chosen by the Pentagon recommended in a secret report in October that the United States alter its procedures

for evaluating the yield of Soviet nuclear tests and lower its estimates of the size of Soviet underground explosions.

Government officials said recommendations were under review and had not influenced the findings in a recent report on purported Soviet violations of arms control treaties.

Mr. Reagan's letter was said to have been sent in response to a Dec. 5 letter from Mr. Gorbachev, who once again urged the United States to join in the Soviet test moratorium.

Mr. Gorbachev proposed that observers could visit each other's

territory to make sure that the United States and the Soviet Union abided by the moratorium. He also proposed resuming talks with the United States and Britain on a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests. The talks were carried on during the Carter administration.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, has said that the United States finds the Soviet offer of a joint moratorium unacceptable. But officials said they welcomed the emphasis in Mr. Gorbachev's letter on verification concerns.

An official said that Mr. Reagan's letter had largely restated earlier positions, but that the proposal

for a meeting of experts on measuring the yield of underground explosions was a new element.

Under Mr. Reagan, the United States has taken the position that the Soviet Union must agree to additional verification measures before two signed treaties can be ratified.

One is a 1974 treaty on the limitation of underground weapon tests, also known as the threshold test ban treaty, which limits the yield of explosions to 150 tons (136 metric tons), equivalent to 150,000 tons of TNT; the other is a 1976 treaty that extended the limit to nuclear explosions for excavation and other peaceful purposes.

Underground nuclear tests are the only ones allowed since the 1963 limited test ban treaty banned weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

Shevardnadze Criticizes U.S.

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union has accused the White House of failing to react positively to last month's summit meeting in Geneva and said U.S. allies were helping to undermine its results, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Congress split this year on limiting the program. It approved an authorization bill permitting two tests.

But when it came time to appropriate funds, the House of Representatives voted to prohibit tests against a target in space "until the president certifies that the Soviet Union has conducted, after Oct. 5, 1985, a test against an object in space of a dedicated anti-satellite weapon."

Pentagon lawyers determined that they could finance the two tests the air force planned for next year by using 1985 funds. They suggested that Senate conferees accept the House language, one participant in the conference recalled, because it limited spending of only \$98 million.

However, this source said, Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, chairman of the Senate conference on military spending, warned House members of the Pentagon plan and they added language that prohibited use of past-year funds for the tests.

He said the willingness of Britain and West Germany to discuss joining in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative showed "a deep rift between statements in support of the results of Geneva and actions that are undermining these results."

U.S. Aide Says Ban Won't Kill Satellite Weapons

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Department officials plan to continue development of a \$4-billion U.S. anti-satellite weapon despite a new congressional ban on tests against objects in space as long as the Soviet Union does not conduct such tests, a Pentagon official said.

One possibility under study is to fire a test weapon against "a point in space" rather than at two \$20-million targets that were put into orbit Dec. 12, the official said.

He said the air force "won't do anything in direct violation" of the congressional language that was attached to an omnibus spending bill and signed into law by President Ronald Reagan last week. But, he

added, "We will find a way to go ahead."

The anti-satellite, or ASAT, weapon is launched from an F-15 fighter and guides itself into the path of a target satellite, destroying it on impact.

The development program was initiated in 1977 by President Jimmy Carter as a bargaining chip in negotiations with the Russians to bar such weapons. When those failed, the Reagan administration pushed development because the Russians had a rudimentary anti-satellite weapon.

In 1983, the Soviet Union announced a moratorium on testing its ASAT system and called on the United States to follow suit. Mr. Reagan refused, arguing that the United States had to develop its own system.

U.S. critics of that decision said the more advanced American weapon could trigger an anti-satellite arms race.

Congressional opponents of the anti-satellite system hailed approval of the House-Senate language banning tests against targets in space as a major step in arms control.

Representative George E. Brown Jr., Democrat of California, said that without the ban the air force would have conducted two tests next year against targets.

"With two more successful tests," Mr. Brown said, "the air force could have declared the program operational and begun the process of full deployment."

Congress also removed \$98 million last week that the administration had sought to begin procurement of the ASAT in fiscal 1986.

Mr. Brown said recently that he planned to seek an end to the system next year.

"If they want to go after satellites," he said, "they should go for a modern laser system."

One Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's top assistants said Tuesday, "The congressional ban must be undone." He called the anti-satellite program one of the administration's most important efforts that "must be continued."

A Pentagon spokesman said continuing the program "will keep the Soviets off the fire" in arms control talks.

The project has been controversial with the uniformed services, in part because of its ineffectiveness against advanced Soviet satellites, and in part because of its high cost.

Australia receives dozens of American ship visits annually. It has six joint military facilities, including important intelligence-gathering posts and a center for servicing submarine communications equipment.

There also has been funding for nine target missiles, 13 test weapons and modifications for F-15 fighters used for testing.

Congress split this year on limiting the program. It approved an authorization bill permitting two tests.

But when it came time to appropriate funds, the House of Representatives voted to prohibit tests against a target in space "until the president certifies that the Soviet Union has conducted, after Oct. 5, 1985, a test against an object in space of a dedicated anti-satellite weapon."

Pentagon lawyers determined that they could finance the two tests the air force planned for next year by using 1985 funds. They suggested that Senate conferees accept the House language, one participant in the conference recalled, because it limited spending of only \$98 million.

However, this source said, Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, chairman of the Senate conference on military spending, warned House members of the Pentagon plan and they added language that prohibited use of past-year funds for the tests.

He said the willingness of Britain and West Germany to discuss joining in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative showed "a deep rift between statements in support of the results of Geneva and actions that are undermining these results."

U.S. Lays Plans to Drop New Zealand From Pact

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is formulating plans to renounce its security obligations to New Zealand because of that nation's plan to ban visits by U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons, according to administration officials.

The U.S. mutual defense treaty with New Zealand and Australia, known as ANZUS, would remain intact to prevent disruption of U.S.-New Zealand military relations with Australia, which include ties that anchor Western security interests in the South Pacific.

"We'd keep the framework in place without the substance," a Defense Department official said. "The congressional ban must be undone." He called the anti-satellite program one of the administration's most important efforts that "must be continued."

A Pentagon spokesman said continuing the program "will keep the Soviets off the fire" in arms control talks.

The project has been controversial with the uniformed services, in part because of its ineffectiveness against advanced Soviet satellites, and in part because of its high cost.

About \$1.2 billion has been spent on development, Pentagon sources said. That has bought two test weapons, one of which was fired against a point in space in 1984 and the other against an old satellite in September.

"A free night in KLM's Surprising Amsterdam?"

"Yes-it's the Stay-on-the-Way offer."

S. House Reviewing Procedures on Security

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

ASHINGTON — A White House spokesman insisted Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan was fully aware of the scope of the order requiring lie-detectors for thousands of government workers who see secret documents.

he Washington Post, citing unnamed administration officials, said that the president had privately said he did not completely understand the ramifications of the order he signed secretly Nov. 1 giving protection of classified material.

For the order, known as National Security Directive 194, was signed by George P. Shultz on Dec. 11, the day after the prime minister was resigning.

Reagan revised the order to give individual departments wide discretion in using the

White House spokesman, denied the Post, saying, "The president was aware, fully briefed. The story one."

ides Weren't Told

mid-Hoffman of The Washington Post reported earlier:

the order was signed without the knowledge of some top White House officials who have opposed



Flying KLM's Royal or Business Class on an intercontinental trip via Amsterdam? Then discover something special: Stay-on-the-Way. From the Holland Promotion Foundation.

Just look what you can enjoy: a free hotel room — either for one night or one day in an Amsterdam top hotel. A 40 guilders meal voucher (app. US \$ 15). Plus free bus transfers

between the airport and the city terminal.

Fly KLM via Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. And Stay-on-the-Way.

We'll give you an Amsterdam good time on the way. Ask your travel agent or KLM for full details.

The Reliable Airline **KLM**
Royal Dutch Airlines

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Winnie Mandela's 'Crime'

To appreciate the bullying nature of the South African government and its mindless resort to coercion, you have first to understand the "crime" committed by Winnie Mandela: She went home. That's it. Mrs. Mandela, wife of the long-imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, and a strong leader in her own right, spent years under an oppressive banning order, combining internal exile and severe restrictions on her daily activity, which she defied in a variety of small ways. Recently, the South African government, in what it seemed to regard as an act of great generosity, eased the terms of the order that had required her to live in remote Brandfort in the Orange Free State, but enjoined her from living in her home in the Black township of Soweto near Johannesburg. Twice she went there and twice she was routed by police, who came into her house, pushed her around and dragged her from the premises.

We stress the simple and profoundly non-violent character of this so-called "crime," not just to point out the disproportion between what Mrs. Mandela did and the reaction of the security forces, although that will surely strike people here as yet further evidence of the brutality of the South African government. We stress it also because it so clearly reveals how untenable and self-destructive is the course that government has chosen.

To an American visitor or even an American onlooker from abroad, it often seems incomprehensible that there has been so relatively little peaceful protest or resistance by blacks and their white sympathizers in South Africa. Why do so many people simply walk through the prescribed doors and submit to the painful,

rigorous separations, indignities and inhibitions of apartheid? Where are the sit-ins and other familiar forms of civil disobedience? The answer has been that the white government's reaction to such gestures when they were undertaken — opening fire on peaceful resisters — long since discouraged such action. The only recourse, it would then be argued, was the violent clandestine attack, the growing guerrilla enterprise, responding gunfire.

We have surely seen more of the latter activities in recent months. Yet nothing has had the power, emotional and moral, in our view, of the expulsion of Mrs. Mandela from her own home and her determination not to submit to the tyranny of the government. Her resistance shows, first, just how electrifying such an organized peaceful resistance could be. And it shows, second, how pitiful and doomed and evil is the apartheid fantasy the government seeks to impose and maintain: Grown men running around threatening physical punishment for those who merely go to the wrong (i.e., forbidden) place at the wrong time or, under the terms of various banning orders, say the wrong thing to the wrong number or kind of people on the wrong occasion. What fear they must live in! How preposterous the "security" they have fashioned for themselves! It depends on a whole nation's accepting their elaborate protocols of who may be where when and what may be said when they get there.

Winnie Mandela's defiance is her dignity. The guys with guns secured the house. But there was an empty victory. By its act the South African government revealed not its strength, but its fear and weakness.

— THE WASHINGTON POST:

For Sanity's Sake, Tax Oil

America, running a \$200 billion deficit for the fourth consecutive year, desperately needs to reorder its finances. Congress knows that and so does the president. They've just committed themselves by law to cut the deficit \$55 billion next year and eliminate it entirely by 1991. Now the opportunity to take a long stride toward that goal is enhanced by the collapse of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the oil cartel. The way to do it is to tax imported oil.

Doing so in this time of declining prices would raise huge sums for the Treasury without triggering inflation or causing hardship. Hardly anyone would feel the pinch. Gasoline and heating oil prices now reflect an average cost of about \$28 a barrel of crude.

If the collapse of OPEC cuts the price to \$20, as is now anticipated, an \$8 fee on each imported barrel would have the effect of paying the United States what it has been paying to foreign oil producers. The treasury would be enriched by \$30 billion — \$15 billion directly from the import tax and another \$15 billion in income and windfall taxes on domestic oil.

An import fee offers additional benefits. Most taxes, even if necessary for revenue, are wasteful because they drive a wedge between real costs and prices, discouraging effort and reducing demand. But an oil import fee would actually improve efficiency, forcing consumers to absorb the hidden costs of dependence on unstable foreign supplies.

Those hidden costs can be enormous. The first oil shock in 1973-74 sent the world into a recession that reduced output by a trillion dollars. Another shock might be easier to absorb but it would still be costly. At the least, oil consumers should pay the true cost of the

product, which includes the billions spent on military preparations to defend foreign oil fields and shipping lanes.

A further benefit is that consumers alone would not pay the entire \$8 import fee; a portion would be paid by foreign oil producers. The higher the price, the lower the demand for oil and gasoline. And the lower the demand, the lower the world price for crude. Some of the income of foreign oil exporters would thus be transferred to importers; Senator Gary Hart, a Democrat of Colorado, estimates that about one-third of an import fee would, in effect, be rebated to consumers.

Irresponsibly, Americans have refused through all the wrenching years of high oil prices to use an oil tax to retain some revenue for themselves. Politicians fear the public would revile any plan to tax oil at home rather than enrich Arabs abroad. But in a time of falling prices, there's every reason to believe that oil-producing states like Texas would support an import fee. The fee, after all, would increase demand for domestic oil, which in turn would create jobs and revenues.

Yes, President Reagan so opposes any new taxes that he would veto even this sensible one. But, as will soon be clear, federal spending cuts alone will not suffice to reduce the deficit on the schedule required by law. Even Mr. Reagan may prefer some taxes to gutting his military buildup. And he would not be wrong in contending that an oil import fee is less a tax than a charge on the use of a public resource.

The president favors user charges in other fields. Why, then, reject charges on oil imports that create military obligations and threaten the security of the United States?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Ban on Satellite Killers

President Reagan said after his Geneva meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, that the summit should be judged not by today's words but by tomorrow's deeds. The vote by Congress to stop further testing of satellite-killing weapons until and unless the Soviet Union resumes tests of its own was a deal that takes Mr. Reagan at his word.

Satellite killers are the ideal pieces of hardware for experimenting with a concept of arms control by mutual restraint. It is an idea that attracts many defense analysts.

The weapons, known as ASATs, are ideal, first, because nobody needs them. If having to shoot out an enemy's satellite had any value in a crisis, it would be very slight, far outweighed by the dangers of panicking one side into firing in all directions if some satellites were destroyed by accident.

Stopping tests while the only such weapons in existence are an American system only slightly less crude than a similar Soviet system

makes sense. The real danger with ASATs is not what they can do now to low-flying satellites but what they might do to far more important communication satellites.

Banning ASAT testing also will help keep research on "star wars" honest. Some "star wars" tests eventually will violate the 1972 ABM treaty that prohibits widespread ballistic missile defenses. But some of those tests will look much like ASAT tests, and because satellite killers are not covered by the treaty, the "star wars" tests could be explained away as permissible. If neither power is testing ASAT systems, neither can disguise space defense tests as satellite killer tests.

If the only way to continue space tests would be an open break with the ABM treaty, then the logic of negotiating might finally dawn on the White House. The choice would be between continuing a "star wars" program that may never work and breaking a functioning ABM treaty that gives Americans more protection than the Russians.

— Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR DEC. 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Merry Minstrels Wake Taft

NEW YORK — President Taft was rudely awakened from sleep last night [Dec. 24] by old-time minstrels, who sang a long selection of Christmas carols, terminating with "Hail, Smiling Morn!" immediately beneath his bedroom window at the White House. The President finally arose, donned a gorgeous blue bath-robe, opened the window and exclaimed: "Thanks very much. God bless you, merry gentlemen!" Not until then did the minstrels depart. Meanwhile, Miss Luisa Tetrazzini fulfilled her promise to sing in a San Francisco street on Christmas Eve. One hundred thousand persons, largely poor Italians, assembled to hear and applaud the diva, who sang from the Lotta Fountain in the Italian quarter. It was a perfectly warm and beautiful evening.

1935: Christmas in a Country at War

ROME — Christmas wasn't in Rome this year. The sad gravity which weighs over this country at war was more visible than any time before. The streets were not animated and there was no hearty celebrating until the early hours of dawn. Restaurants and clubs have to close early to save light. It was visible that, the Italian population could not forget the dark clouds hanging over the country. Some 250,000 Italian boys are spending Christmas thousands of miles away in the tropical climate of the Ogaden desert or in the barren hills of the Tigris. It had been hoped that peace negotiations could bring some happy result for Christmas. Now that all hopes have been shattered, everyone understands that the war in Ethiopia will be difficult and long.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1985-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor RENE BONDY
WALTER WELLS ALAIN LECOUR
SAMUEL ART RICHARD H. MORGAN
ROBERT K. McCABE STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
CARL GEWIRZ STEPHAN DESMAISON
PHILIP M. FOISIE ROLF D. KRANEPUHL
Associate Editor Director of Operations
Associate Editor Director of Circulation

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 47.47.1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Manager, Dr. Alexander Malolenko, 34-36 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong Tel: 5-385618 Telex: 617070. Manager, Dr. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2 Tel: 834-6902. Telex: 263002. Gen. Mgr., W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 267355. Tel: 416721. S.A. capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Particulière No. 6137. U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at a Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Setting the Rules for Military Intervention

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — At the end of 1979, when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, the Soviet leadership was totally unprepared for the vehemence and bitter reaction in over 90 percent of the world's capitals.

After all, it seemed to many, not just the Russians, that the Rubicon had been crossed when 18 months before Nur Mohammed Taraki had come to power in a coup that raised the red banner over Kabul. But no, for Washington and the majority of both Western and Third World countries, the critical issue was not so much the color of the regime but the crossing of international borders. This was the cardinal sin.

Yet six years later the United States is in the dock in the World Court at The Hague accused of the same offense, in this case it is mined the territorial waters of Nicaragua. At some point during the coming year the World Court will announce its decision. It will be a landmark event in the annals of world law, not to be underestimated merely because the United States has announced that it is going to ignore the court's deliberations.

Statesmen, philosophers, theologians and lawyers have been grappling for centuries with the problem of the rules of war. From St. Augustine's formulation of the just war, through the age of chivalry down to the present day considerations in The Hague, there have been numerous attempts to control the way in which armed combat is conducted.

The debate on the rules of military intervention in particular goes back two centuries. In 1788 Emmerich de Vattel published his seminal work, "The Law of Nations." He wrote: "If a prince, by violating the fundamental laws, gives his subjects a lawful cause for a national revolt against him, any foreign power may rightfully give assistance to an oppressed people who ask for its aid."

Today the general consensus on international law is far from the philosophy of Vattel. Fighting for freedom and democracy are not in themselves considered to be sufficient

"The Law of Nations." He wrote: "If a prince, by violating the fundamental laws, gives his subjects a lawful cause for a national revolt against him, any foreign power may rightfully give assistance to an oppressed people who ask for its aid."

Today the general consensus on international law is far from the philosophy of Vattel. Fighting for freedom and democracy are not in themselves considered to be sufficient

cause bellum. Each nation has the right to its own independent integrity unless it itself breaks the rules by attacking another. Conversely, as the UN Charter makes explicit, the only just cause for going to war is self-defense. Yet although this is written into the UN Charter and into the charter of the Organization of American States it has never been tested in a court of law before.

So now that it is being put to the judicial test are there any mitigating arguments that the World Court could take into consideration?

It is widely recognized that when a civil war or insurgency has produced such a degree of chaos that law and order have broken down, outsiders have the right to enter and rescue their nationals. But this does not apply in the Nicaraguan case.

Less recognized, but nevertheless widely supported, is the view that a

country may answer the request of a beleaguered government that is fighting an insurgency. For example, it is within the right of the Salvadoran government to request American help to fight the guerrilla rebellion. Extrapolated from this is an argument sometimes deployed that the United States is justified in aiding the "contras" because this is a way of undermining the Nicaraguan support for the insurgency in El Salvador.

This may well be the court's debating point, not Vattel's standards of oppression and justice, nor modern concepts of the relative worth of democracy and dictatorship.

This literal rendering of international law bothers some democratically minded scholars and lawyers. One international lawyer, Lloyd Cutler, legal counsel to Jimmy Carter, the former president, argues that outside intervention should be allowed if the insurgency is manifestly pro-democratic fighting a totalitarian regime and the repressive government itself is receiving aid from outside, even if it is only general support not engaged directly against the rebels.

Yet even if this were accepted U.S. support for the contras could hardly be justified since the democratic credentials of the contras are, to say the least, confused. The justices of the World Court, drawn from the wide ideological membership of the United Nations, will not give this argument the time of day.

Mankind can only live tolerably if there is law. This we usually accept at home in our own countries. It is the duty of political leaders to tell us that this is the only way to build a civilized planet. Ignoring the World Court and 200 years of evolving international law is the way of small town politics, not national statesmen.

International Herald Tribune.
All rights reserved.

The Norms Of Persons Don't Apply

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Especially at this holiday season come again the questions of what to believe about others. Is Mikhail Gorbachev sincere? Can the Russians ever really be trusted?

This is not a satisfying answer because these are the wrong questions to put on issues of foreign policy. It is not a matter of choosing a friend or a business partner and ignoring less agreeable people. The norms of personal relations don't apply to international affairs, neither in terms of affection nor of respect.

It can be safely assumed that Mr. Gorbachev is sincere in what he judges to be the Soviet interest. We can indeed trust the Russians to do what they can to look after themselves, their needs and aspirations. And they would be right to hold the same suppositions about President Reagan and Americans. Both sides have made stupid mistakes and costly miscalculations at times, but not for lack of national concern.

That is the real point. The Soviet Union exists, will not go away and cannot be ignored. Therefore Americans must deal with it. The appropriate question is: On what terms?

The issue of sincerity is irrelevant. There is a mirror image of fear, distrust, suspicion on both sides, and the nature of the world's present circumstances will not dissipate it, although perhaps it can be eased a little. Americans are convinced that the United States arms itself only for defense and never uses force except on provocation and with high moral justification. The Soviets think the opposite.

These are perceptions. They cannot be proven. Argument will not transform them; invoking good will cannot remove them. There are some fundamental U.S. and Soviet interests in conflict, and so long as that is the case the two will be adversaries.

But there are also some fundamental U.S. and Soviet interests which converge. Managing the two countries' relations means finding ways to identify them, and then devising agreements that can work to contain the conflict and reduce the tension.

The most obvious common interest is the prevention of war, especially nuclear war but also conventional war with its high risk of escalation. Another is to prevent fights among third countries and upheavals within them from luring superpowers into direct confrontation. This is more difficult and riskier because the line to be drawn is less clear and each side's view of its own interests and obligations is less sharply defined.

As John Stremlau of the Rockefeller Foundation has put it, "In contrast to the rest of the world, both we and the Soviets have the luxury of having to worry about the behavior of only one superpower." His insight makes the point not only that others worry about both while each superpower trusts only itself, but also that it is the behavior and not the secret intentions of the other side that must preoccupy the United States.

In the long term all international agreements depend for their fulfillment on a sense that they serve mutual interests. No state will indefinitely abide by an obligation that it sees as unilaterally disadvantageous if it can get out of it by hook or by crook. So the test of agreements and rules of behavior is to be whether both sides are served, even if both sides have to make concessions, and whether the compact is observed. That is why verification is all important, and why the terms of accord must make them possible to be reliably verified. Trust can only be a matter of each side trusting its own interests.

That is also why ambiguity, a favorite tactic of some diplomats to skirt pesky obstacles, is more of a trap than a boon in U.S.-Soviet relations. It is very hard to make texts truly precise. The meaning of roughly equivalent words differs in the two languages. But accepting contradictory interpretations undermines the chances that agreements can endure.

This was at the heart of the breakdown of détente. Henry Kissinger thought he had tacit Soviet agreement to some rules of the road; he thought that the 1972 pledge not to seek "unilateral advantage" over each other meant that the Soviets would stay on their side. For him, it collapsed in Angola, although that was a civil war in which the United States had staked out no better claim to primary influence than Moscow had. The last straw was Afghanistan, an invasion attempting to end another civil war in Moscow's favor.

Neither trust nor mistrust can fix U.S.-Soviet relations. Good agreements can be reached so long as they are mutual, lucid, and verifiable.

The New York Times.

Life at the Top: Trust Must Outweigh Fear of Spies

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In the privacy of his tap-danced office, Richard Nixon called George Shultz a "candy ass" when, as secretary of the treasury, Mr. Shultz refused to give Mr. Nixon's men access to the tax returns of the former president's "enemies." Considering the source and the circumstances, that's the next best thing to a Medal of Freedom.

Now, Mr. Shultz as secretary of state has once again taken a stand on principle and his president's men are once again doing him the same sort of backhanded honors. They are bushwhacking Mr. Shultz with anonymous slurs on his loyalty and fitness for office: Mr. Shultz refused to submit to Mr. Reagan's efforts to unmask spies by administering polygraph (lie detector) tests to the people he has entrusted with the highest offices in his command.

Do not be put off by the point of principle by the president's second thoughts and latent regret: his scaling back of the original directive, his slapdash suggestion that he would exclude himself as well as Mr. Shultz, if the secretary is all that squeamish. The original impulse is what's interesting. An administration's character is better judged by its initial inclinations in the dark of night than by its knuckling under to public pressure in the light of day.

The point of principle has to do with old-fashioned values like honor, dignity and integrity. And the implications run far beyond the potential of ruining reputations and careers by putting them at the risk of a notoriously unreliable piece of

NYSE Most Actives				Dow Jones Averages				NYSE Index				Tuesday's NYSE Closing				AMEX Dairies				NASDAQ Index				AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	22974	2426	2354	+12	22974	2426	2354	2354	+12	12503	12503	12503	12503	-12	12503	12503	12503	12503	-12	12503	12503	12503	12503	-12	12503	12503	12503	12503	-12
CITIC	1016	202	195	+1	1016	202	195	195	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12
MICRO	12614	202	195	+1	12614	202	195	195	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12
UNICOR	12225	212	205	+1	12225	212	205	205	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12
BUDWEISER	12225	212	205	+1	12225	212	205	205	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12
MITSUB	11156	206	199	+1	11156	206	199	199	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12
IBM	7784	201	194	+1	7784	201	194	194	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12
TELECOM	7784	201	194	+1	7784	201	194	194	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12
Revlon	8007	201	194	+1	8007	201	194	194	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12
Walter	8046	201	194	+1	8046	201	194	194	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12
Philip Morris	7784	201	194	+1	7784	201	194	194	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12
Sears	7784	201	194	+1	7784	201	194	194	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12
Tricon	877	201	194	+1	877	201	194	194	+1	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12	12521	12521	12521	12521	-12

NYSE Dairies				Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				NYSE Index				Tuesday's NYSE Closing				AMEX Dairies				NASDAQ Index				AMEX Most Actives			
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Buy	Sales	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.		
Advanced	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	
Decided	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	
Total Issues	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	
New Issues	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	
Low Issues	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	
Volume up	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	
Volume down	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	12521	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Advanced
Decided
Total Issues
New Issues
Low Issues
Volume up
Volume down

Class Prev.
12521 12521
12521 12521
12521 12521
12521 12521
12521 12521
12521 12521
12521 12521

Buy Sales Chg.
12521 12521
12521 12521
12521 12521
12

WALL STREET WATCH

End-of-the-Year Strategies Offer Some Loss Protection

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the four trading days remaining this year, stock market investors still have time to consider a variety of tax strategies. Losses may be established for income-tax purposes in 1985 by selling before the closing bell on Tuesday, Dec. 31, since the U.S. Tax Code states that such losses are recognized on the date of sale. Losses often are taken to offset gains and thereby reduce tax liability.

On the other hand, investors who sell stocks at a profit during the final five days of the year have the choice of declaring these gains either on their 1985 or 1986 tax form, depending upon which year appears most beneficial.

"Gains are generally not recognized for tax purposes until the investor receives the proceeds of the sale," Standard & Poor's Outlook said. "If you sell at a gain in the last five trading days of 1985, the trade does not settle until 1986. In such a case, according to Internal Revenue Service rules, you have made an installment sale and the gain is subject to tax in the following year. However, a taxpayer who elects not to report the sale on the installment method should include the gain in 1985 income."

One advantage of postponing a gain until 1986 involves what economists call "the time value of money." In simple terms, this means that people can enjoy funds otherwise used for tax payments for an additional period.

Certain strategies also exist for "locking in" profits made this year and, at the same time, postpone reporting of the gain until 1986.

Some brokers report that many clients are using this approach, since many have substantial gains in the soaring stock market of recent months. Such a tactic is especially appealing to clients who are fearful of seeing their gains erode next year if stock prices decline.

THE time-honored technique for locking in such gains is called "shorting against the box." The box in this instance refers to the safe deposit box, or account, of the short seller. Although a short sale of this type may be used to carry over a profit from one year to the next, it cannot change any short-term gains into long-term gains. The holding period for long-term capital gains is a minimum of six months and a day.

For example, a person may have purchased 200 shares of a stock at \$30 in September before the market began its spectacular rally. The price of the stock by now may have climbed to \$50. This gives the stockholder a "paper profit" of \$4,000, less brokerage commissions.

In order to realize this profit, but not report it as taxable income until 1986, the investor can sell short 200 shares of borrowed stock at \$50. The price the investor ultimately receives — in this case, \$50 a share — effectively is set at the time of the short sale. Then, next year, the holder can realize this price when he instructs his broker to deliver the "long" position, or the stock held in the box, against the short sale. In the process, both the long and short positions are closed out.

Certain option-related techniques also can be used to protect a gain while postponing the reporting of the gain until 1986.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

		D.M.	F.P.	H.L.	G.D.	B.P.	Yen
Amsterdam	2,095	4.24	12.695	24.775	1,164*	5.514	134.45
Brisbane	2,025	7.11	20.495	4.67	11,165	—	25.32
Frankfurt	2,095	3.58	—	32.605	1,425*	4,802	132.38
London	1,025	—	1,573	10.94	2,480.9	4,898	73.05
Milan	1,112.5	2,445.5	—	2,205.5	1,164	1,164	8.44
New York	1,095	1.32	—	1.295	1,164	1,164	1.295
Paris	7,484	10.98	20.605	2.08	2,222	14,988*	3.67
Tokyo	262.6	289.25	80.34	24.31	11.84*	71.71	39.30
Zurich	2,195	2,043	—	27.425	7,453*	1,164	1.077
1 ECU	8,678	8,612	2,374	6,755	1,491.36	2,446.67	1,578
1 SDR	1,088.5	1,072.2	N.D.	1,088.24	3,803	1,164	12.95

Changes in London rates apply to European centers. New York rates as of 2 P.M. (EST) Commercial firms (b) American needed to buy/sell 100,000 (c) American needed to buy/sell 1,000 (d) 1 Unit of 100 (e) 1 Unit of 10,000 (f) 1 Unit of 100,000 (g) not quoted (h) not available (i) To buy over paid: \$14.51/26

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

	Dollar	Suisse	French	ECU	SDR
1 month	4.12%	4.12%	4.12%	4.12%	4.12%
2 months	5.1%	4.14%	4.14%	4.14%	4.14%
3 months	7.5%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
4 months	7.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
1 year	7.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Deposits

	1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	1 year
United States	Class	Prec.	16%	16%	16%
Discount Rate	7.10	7.10	—	—	—
Federal Funds	7.10	7.10	—	—	—
Prime Rate	9.5	9.5	—	—	—
Broker Lending Rate	9	—	—	—	—
Commercial Paper 90-120 days	7.25	7.25	—	—	—
2-Year Treasury Bills	7.05	7.05	—	—	—
5-Year Treasury Bills	7.05	7.05	—	—	—
CDS 35-55 days	7.5	7.5	—	—	—
CDS 45-65 days	7.5	7.5	—	—	—

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Euro Money Market Funds

	Dollars	Dec. 23/24
1 month	4.12%	4.12%
2 months	5.1%	4.14%
3 months	7.5%	4.9%
4 months	7.8%	4.9%
1 year	7.9%	4.9%

Sources: Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30-day average yield: 7.26% Telex Interbank Rate Index: 7.27% Source: Merrill Lynch, Telex.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch.W.
Hong Kong	22.15	22.15	+ 1.07
London	22.15	22.15	+ 1.07
Paris (25.12.85)	22.71	22.71	+ 0.47
Zurich	22.65	22.65	+ 0.47
London	22.65	22.65	+ 0.47
New York	22.65	22.65	+ 0.47

Luxembourg, Paris and London official rates. Gold, Kuro, and Zurich are based on current contracts. All prices in U.S. dollars. Source: Reuters.

Central Bank of Norway

Source: Reuters, Commerzbank, CitiBank.

Markets Closed

Markets and banks were closed Wednesday in the United States, Western Europe, Canada, South Africa and most of the Far East because of the Christmas holiday. However, markets were open in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Japan and Thailand.

On Thursday, markets and banks will be closed in Australia, Britain, Belgium, Canada, Hong Kong, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany.

Shake-Up Gives Rougher Face to London Market

Deregulation Inflates Salaries, Doubles Pace

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — In his oak-paneled office adorned with Victorian prints of gentlemen hunting and fishing, Somerset Gibbs complained good-naturedly about the boom times in his trade: head-hunting for clients in the City of London, Britain's Wall Street.

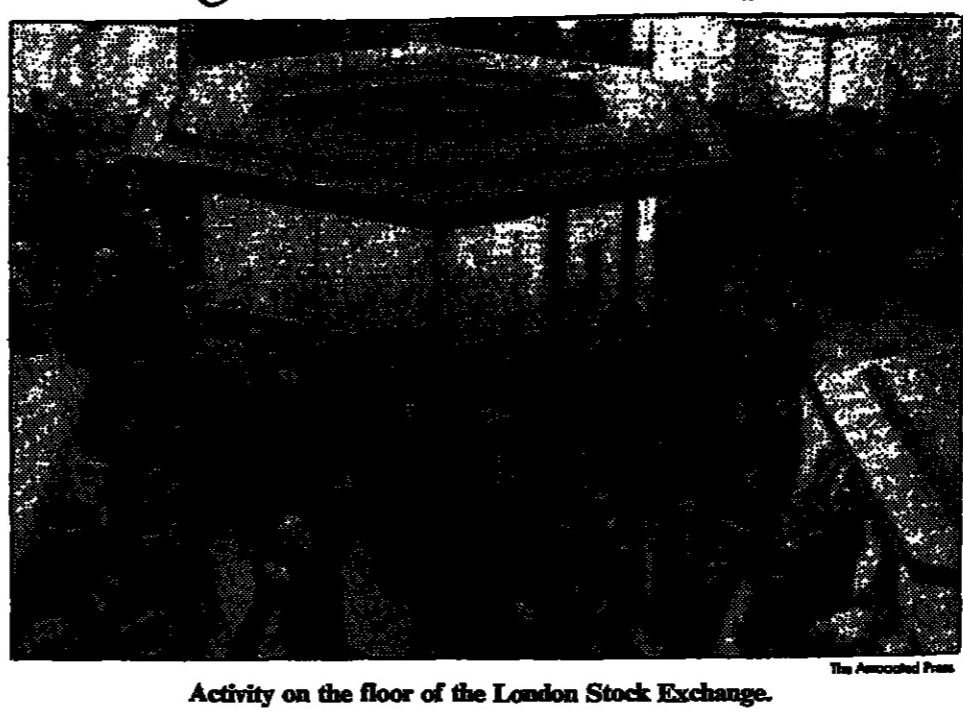
"The problem for headhunters now," he said, grinning, "is that there's too much business."

Head-hunting — the recruitment of personnel, especially at the executive level — has changed not only in its volume, but in its manner, said Mr. Gibbs, a 59-year-old former senior partner in a London brokerage house.

"But now it's all rough and tough and there are lawyers lurking in the background," Mr. Gibbs said. "The old boys' club is disappearing very rapidly."

Indeed, the shake-up now under way in the City of London is probably the most sweeping liberalization of a financial market to occur anywhere in recent years.

It is a revolution of both structure and style. The London Stock Exchange is being opened to outsiders as part of deregulation. Re-



Activity on the floor of the London Stock Exchange.

strictive trade practices that protect but also limit the activities of brokers, dealers and banks are being discarded.

The deregulation will peak next October with what is referred to here as the "Big Bang."

Fixed charges on securities trading will be abandoned in favor of negotiated commissions, a step that Wall Street took in 1975.

"Anybody who says he knows what will happen in October 1986 is lying," says Paul Nield, a senior director of Phillips & Drew, a big London brokerage. "And six months after that, anyone who says he knows the shape things will be in is also lying."

The shift in London is being watched with great interest, and

not just in the offices that are expanding around the City. Deregulation in London also will allow American commercial banks to sharpen their skills in the securities markets as they await the possible repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act, which bars banks in the United States from most of the securities business.

American brokerages to want more of a presence in the City.

Deregulation in London also will allow American commercial banks to sharpen their skills in the securities markets as they await the possible repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act, which bars banks in the United States from most of the securities business.

Brokerages and American commercial banks have been scrambling to buy stakes in British companies as London has become an increasingly important link in the tripod of international business with New York and Tokyo.

The sharp increases over the last year in global equity trading, in which stocks of some companies are traded almost continuously around-the-clock, have led

American brokerages to want more of a presence in the City.

Deregulation in London also will allow American commercial banks to sharpen their skills in the securities markets as they await the possible repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act, which bars banks in the United States from most of the securities business.

Brokerages and American commercial banks have been scrambling to buy stakes in British companies as London has become an increasingly important link in the tripod of international business with New York and Tokyo.

The sharp increases over the last year in global equity trading, in which stocks of some companies are traded almost continuously around-the-clock, have led

India to Buy 21 Helicopters From Westland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — India has decided to buy 21 helicopters from Britain's

Westinghouse Sells Group W Cable

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Westinghouse Corp. has signed an agreement to sell its Group W Cable television operator. Cable systems have been selling for about \$1,000 per subscriber.

As a result, for book purposes the investment was less than \$1 billion, bringing pretax profits on Tuesday's sale to about \$700 million, or \$500 million after taxes.

Westinghouse said it plans to use the proceeds to retire short-term debt related to the repurchase of its stock and to finance acquisitions related to its restructuring.

The buyers are expected to divide up the systems among themselves, with each keeping those that are adjacent to cable systems they already own. Some analysts said Tuesday that the price was average for the cable business and that the sale looked attractive for Time and the other buyers because of the price, the potential economies of scale and flexibility in their own tax treatment of the purchase.

For Westinghouse, the transaction would result in an after-tax book gain of about \$500 million, based on current tax rates.

Westinghouse paid \$646 million when it bought Teleprompter in 1980, assuming about \$300 million in debt. Westinghouse subsequently

invested about \$800 million in the cable systems. However, the electronic and electrical equipment manufacturer wrote off a large percentage of that sum for tax purposes.

As part of the three principal buyers, Time, Comcast and Tele-Communications, will contribute 20 percent to 30 percent of the purchase price, or up to \$300 million each, according to Bernard Galagher, the treasurer of Comcast.

The buyers are expected to divide up the systems among themselves, with each keeping those that are adjacent to cable systems they already own. Some analysts said

Tuesday that the price was average for the cable business and that the sale looked attractive for Time and the other buyers because of the price, the potential economies of scale and flexibility in their own tax treatment of the purchase.

For Westinghouse, the transaction would result in an after-tax book gain of about \$500 million, based on current tax rates.

Westinghouse paid \$646 million when it bought Teleprompter in 1980, assuming about \$300 million in debt. Westinghouse subsequently

Building Orders Fall

'Orders from Japan's construction firms fell 18.3 percent in November to \$55.4 billion (\$475 billion) from 1.17 in October, when they were 22.4 percent from September. Construction Ministry Wednesday.

Over First Year, GM-Toyota Plant Called a Success

Contract Involves Workers in Decisions, but Not All Are Happy

By Henry Weinstein
Los Angeles Times Service
MONT, California — One of the first Chevrolet Nova at the assembly line at the General Motors joint venture between GM and Toyota Motor Co. hailed as a major success experts and union officials.

"We made fabulous progress during a relatively short period of time," said David Cole, director of quality of Michigan's Office of Automotive Transport, who visited the Japanese plant last month. John Ephlin, vice president of the Auto Workers union, said it is a dramatic step for the proper utilization of resources in an American

S. Warren Jr., GM's vice president for industrial relations, think they've done a very good job of taking an American and making it very ef-

cient. United Motor Manufacturing Inc., is known as

M. Mino, coordinator of affairs, and other company praised the way American are responding to management methods adopted from the system. It calls for much employee involvement in the function of production than in U.S. factory.

NUMMI system meets to expand their capabilities. Mr. Mino, who is on NUMMI from Toyota, worked in labor relations.

representatives of labor and management jointly "lay out the sequence of work, and job themselves," said Bill the company's general manager of human resources. "This departure from the American of making a car."

It is not without prob-

lem that the workers' generally reaction is considered par-

adoxically, it is the first

Japanese company that has oper-

ated a plant in the United

States. In the United

States, many of them

same workers are pro-

grammed to make them easier

to a long-term supplier.

Still, problems lurk under the surface. Some workers feel that the assembly line moves too fast. They say that union representatives, many of whom spent two years unemployed or bouncing from one low-paid job to another after GM shut the Fremont plant, are unwilling to push the issue because they fear that the venture will fail and they will be out in the streets again.

"We don't have time to inspect any more. We plan," said Richard Aguilar, an inspector on the assembly line. "They work us like we're robots. These people saying the plant is great haven't worked on the assembly line."

Similarly, some labor analysts

say the union's increased role in quality control has diminished its ability to represent workers aggressively on the shop floor.

"I don't think it's possible to be responsible for defending workers and also responsible for productivity and absenteeism," said Steve Diamond, a labor educator at the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations in Berkeley.

It is unusual for any

people that what GM said

people were wrong," said

the UAW's bargaining

chairman, who led

to get Fremont workers

to agree in February

that people can take care of



The Chevrolet Nova made in the joint venture.

business if they have the right incentives. GM could have done the same thing. There's no magic."

The "same thing," Mr. Nano said, means treating workers with dignity and making use of their brains as well as their bodies.

Primarily under the management of former Toyota officials, the 3.1-million-square-foot (280,000 square-meter) Fremont plant is serving as a laboratory for several experiments in labor relations. Among innovations for a U.S. factory is the deep involvement of workers in quality control.

"The Japanese have shown great patience," Mr. Warren said, "and a great deal of effort goes into training and dealing with errors; the willingness not just to repair a damaged part but to stop at that point and go back and determine what caused that damage and take care of it right there and then."

"In American industry, we tend to run and make volume. We tend to make repairs and go on, not to seek the cause of damage."

Mr. Nano and Joel Smith, the union's regional director in Fremont, lauded the company's demand for quality from its suppliers as well as its workers.

Mr. Nano noted that glass with imperfections that GM had previously accepted had been sent back to a long-term supplier.

Still, problems lurk under the surface. Some workers feel that the assembly line moves too fast. They say that union representatives, many of whom spent two years unemployed or bouncing from one low-paid job to another after GM shut the Fremont plant, are unwilling to push the issue because they fear that the venture will fail and they will be out in the streets again.

"We don't have time to inspect any more. We plan," said Richard Aguilar, an inspector on the assembly line. "They work us like we're robots. These people saying the plant is great haven't worked on the assembly line."

Similarly, some labor analysts

say the union's increased role in quality control has diminished its ability to represent workers aggressively on the shop floor.

"I don't think it's possible to be responsible for defending workers and also responsible for productivity and absenteeism," said Steve Diamond, a labor educator at the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations in Berkeley.

It is unusual for any

people that what GM said

people were wrong," said

the UAW's bargaining

chairman, who led

to get Fremont workers

to agree in February

that people can take care of

MidCon Sues Takeover Bidder

The Associated Press

LOMBARD, Illinois — Mid-Con Corp. said it has sued a partnership attempting a hostile takeover, alleging violations of federal securities laws.

WB Partners said Monday

that it had received commitments covering more than two-thirds of the financing needed

for its \$2.7-billion cash offer to acquire MidCon, a natural-gas pipeline company.

MidCon's board rejected the offer and authorized an offer to buy back up to

10 million shares of its own common stock in a \$75-a-share cash and securities stock swap.

In several lawsuits filed Tuesday, MidCon asked for an injunction against the takeover, accused the defendants of

"making misleading statements or omitting pertinent information in the tender offer."

WB Partners is a partnership of Freeport-McMoRan Inc., a New Orleans energy and minerals company, and Wagner & Brown, an oil and gas concern based in Midland, Texas.

Renault Puts More Cash Into AMC

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. said it has received another injection of cash from its French parent, Renault, in the form of a sale of \$50 million in debentures.

The transaction brings Renault's total stake in the smallest of the U.S. auto industry, with profits of \$15 million, but it reported a loss of \$147 million in 1983 and \$154 million the previous year.

Renault recently made management changes at AMC. Pierre Sermeza, 58, formerly an executive vice president of Renault, was made chairman. Jose J. Dedenwender, also a former Renault executive, and AMC's president since 1982, was retained as chief executive and was made chairman of the board's executive committee.

Since the French government

cars to add to its slow-selling Alliant and Encore subcompacts.

The company's losses in the first three quarters of 1985 total \$118 million. AMC was marginally profitable in 1984, a banner year for the U.S. auto industry, with profits of \$15 million, but it reported a loss of \$147 million in 1983 and \$154 million the previous year.

Renault recently made management changes at AMC. Pierre Sermeza, 58, formerly an executive vice president of Renault, was made chairman. Jose J. Dedenwender, also a former Renault executive, and AMC's president since 1982, was retained as chief executive and was made chairman of the board's executive committee.

AMC officials have also reported being talked with smaller Japanese automobile companies about the possibility of importing a mini-car to compete with the low-priced models coming from South Korea, Taiwan, Yugoslavia and other foreign locations.

Texaco Gets Financing From Banks

United Press International

WHITE PLAINS, New York — Texaco Inc. has agreed to sell up to \$1.6 billion of its accounts receivable to a group of American and international banks.

The oil giant, which earlier this month had an \$11.1-billion court judgment against it, said Monday that it had completed the agreement to sell accounts receivable on a continuing basis to the banks.

Texaco said the transaction was not connected to a possible settlement with Pennzoil Co., in whose favor the judgment was made.

Texaco's treasurer, Edward W. Lohan, said Manufacturers Hanover Bank (Delaware) is the manager of the bank syndicate.

He said the purchase agreement had been established to support the liquidity position of Texaco and its subsidiaries.

Texaco said last week it was trying to reach agreement with its lenders for a credit arrangement that would give it access to additional cash and help allay concerns among suppliers about being paid.

On Friday, Texaco asked U.S. District Court Judge Charles Brieant to issue a preliminary injunction to stop Pennzoil from collecting the record judgment while Texaco appealed a Texas jury's finding that Texaco illegally entered Getty Oil Co. to renege on a merger pact with Pennzoil in 1984.

The judge adjourned the hearing after lawyers for Texaco and Pennzoil said they were discussing settlement.

Texaco has argued that it cannot afford to pay the \$12-billion bond required under Texas law to appeal the judgment.

Progress Reported in Talks

Representatives of Texaco and Pennzoil have made some progress in talks aimed at settling their dispute, sources close to the talks said, according to a New York Times report.

But Baine P. Kerr, a Pennzoil director participating in the negotiations, said: "We're far from agreeing on anything."

EDS Withdraws Proposal to Acquire Logica

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LOS ANGELES — Electronic Data Systems Corp., a unit of General Motors Corp., has withdrawn a proposal to acquire Logica PLC, one of Europe's biggest independent computer-software companies.

EDS said Tuesday that Logica's board had rejected a proposal made last week. Terms were not disclosed, but at Logica's current price the company is valued at about \$50 million (\$72 million).

Logica has been highly successful in creating customized software, particularly for the banking, military and telecommunications industries. But a diversification into

the long-term financial viability of the company.

In return, the union surrendered 80 job classifications, traditionally considered by the union a mechanism to guarantee job security, but considered by management an encumbrance to operating flexibility.

• The union receives access to confidential corporate data, including annual objectives and plans for technological change that will affect hourly employees.

• NUMMI workers got a wage-and-benefit package similar to one UAW workers got after a brief strike at General Motors in September 1984.

• The company will pay about two dozen union members to serve as "coordinators" in the plant, assigned to work groups to assist in solving potential and actual problems.

• A program has been established to involve workers in decision making. The union participates in meetings to discuss if there are mitigating circumstances that should be considered before an employee is fired for disciplinary reasons.

• The company said Tuesday that it will keep trying to find a merger partner, and that discussions will continue with Dual Systems Control, a privately held computer company in Berkeley, California, that had earlier agreed in principle to merge with Vector and temporarily ran the company under a management contract.

• The union's board "has determined that the best means to proceed with merger or alternative reorganization discussions is through the Chapter 11 proceeding," the company said, adding that it will go on selling its products and providing support to existing users.

At its peak in its 1982 fiscal year, Vector had \$36.2 million in sales, \$4.4 million in profits and 425 employees. It specialized in personal computers and minicomputer systems favored by small businesses, and once was one of the three biggest companies in that field.

But management misuses and the entry of IBM into the personal computer business sent the company into a steep slide from which it has never recovered.

The 9-year-old Vector now has fewer than 30 employees. It report-

ed losses of \$9.2 million for the fiscal year ended June 30 and \$7.6 million the year before. Sales plummeted to \$5.1 million, from \$15.2 million in the 1984 fiscal year.

For the quarter ended Sept. 29, Vector reported a loss \$600,000 of sales of \$550,000. Its stock, traded over the counter, was deleted Friday from the National Association of Securities Dealers Automatic Quotation System because the company no longer meets NASDAQ's minimum net worth requirement of \$375,000.

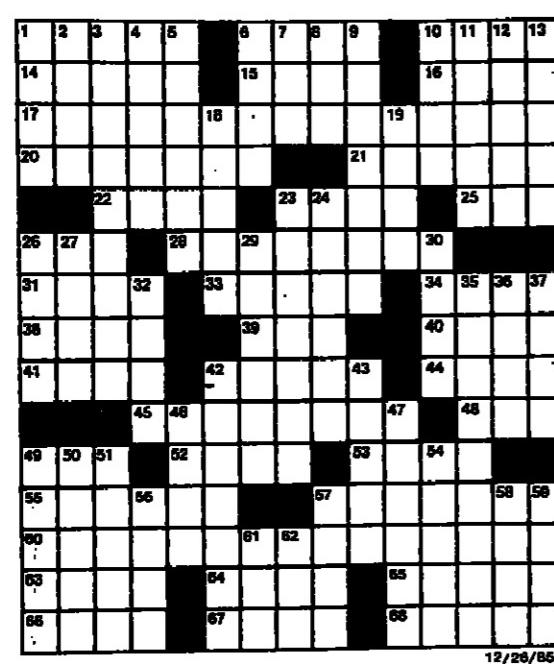
Management misuses and the entry of IBM into the personal computer business sent the company into a steep slide from which it has never recovered.

The 9-year-old Vector now has fewer than 30 employees. It report-

Japanese Report Sees GNP Growth Of 3.9% in 1986

Reuter

TOKYO — Vector's board "has determined that the best means to proceed with merger or alternative reorganization discussions is through the Chapter 11 proceeding," the company said, adding that it will go on selling its products and providing support to existing



ACROSS

- Had the misery
- Launching site
- Ointment
- Western
- Decade of 1953
- Explorer
- Space
- Sunrise greeting
- Painter, e.g.
- Develop a hating for
- Bulldogs' home
- Umpire in the Hall of Fame
- Northern canals
- City near Jerusalem
- Of a classification of people
- Hussein, for one
- Knock over a joint
- in Kalamazoo
- Hold the — (diner call)
- Poetry
- Philippine Moslem
- Further
- Netted
- Regal display
- Included in gallery
- Change color

DOWN

- Dog star
- Karate blow
- Start of a Streisand hit
- Famous B-29's first name
- Narrow pass
- German industrial region
- Mrs. Gyn
- Lamed follower
- Guard
- Deposit
- Jefferson's sign
- Slowly, to Ormandy
- Mr. — of cartoons
- Wheel projections
- Inlet
- "Oz" star Bert
- Kind of shark
- Archbishop of Canterbury
- Sorties
- Key phrase
- the finish
- Pigment for Joseph Turner
- Wine: Comb. form
- "Quien —?"
- Canop of flying
- D.C.: 1894
- Run easily
- Like Junior's room
- Breakdown result
- “blue”:
- Browning
- Small amount
- Marconi's interest
- Vapid
- Nile dam
- Gobel's wife
- Within: Comb. form
- Prune
- Hour, to Fawn
- Suffix with fib or road
- Wimmer's cry
- Rifle

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malaska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT WOULDN'T GO 'DING-DONG' ANYMORE SO MR. WILSON FIXED IT FOR ME, AND NOW IT DOESN'T GO 'CHOO-CHOO' ANYMORE EITHER!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, three to each answer, to form four ordinary words.

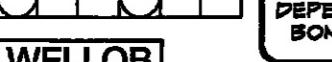
CANKS



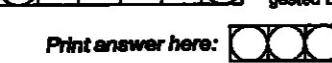
TIELE



HAPNOR



WELLOB



Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Tuesday's Jumble TEASE ABOVE PREFER LUNACY Wednesday's Answer: What some wrestling is a form of— BRUTE "FARCE"

WEATHER

EUROPE		HIGH	LOW	
		C	F	P
Aberdeen	7	52	43	10
Amsterdam	9	48	46	13
Athens	14	57	45	18
Barcelona	10	50	28	19
Berlin	5	41	30	11
Brisbane	11	52	39	15
Budapest	1	35	26	9
Copenhagen	1	35	26	9
Cork	26	26	26	26
Dublin	6	45	32	13
Eindhoven	6	45	32	13
Flensburg	5	44	34	12
Funchal	8	48	43	14
Geneva	24	45	34	15
Helsinki	10	52	40	18
Istanbul	16	55	45	22
Johannesburg	16	55	45	22
Kiev	12	52	40	18
London	21	61	44	17
Ljubljana	14	57	45	18
Madrid	13	55	45	18
Milan	3	35	25	9
Minsk	3	35	25	9
Munich	3	35	25	9
Nicosia	16	55	45	22
Paris	12	54	41	15
Prague	1	34	21	9
Rome	12	55	45	22
Stockholm	12	55	45	22
Strasbourg	9	48	43	13
Vilnius	1	34	21	9
Vienna	10	52	40	18
Warsaw	1	34	21	9
Zurich	1	34	21	9
MIDDLE EAST				
Akrotiri	8	52	42	10
Beirut	1	34	21	9
Baghdad	13	57	45	18
Jerusalem	12	57	45	18
Tel Aviv	1	34	21	9
ASIA		HIGH	LOW	
Bangkok	C	F	P	
Beijing	14	41	4	Q
Chengdu	14	41	13	Q
Colombo	17	52	10	25
Costa Rica	21	70	14	57
Delhi	21	70	14	57
Guangzhou	20	68	12	54
Hong Kong	19	46	12	54
Manila	19	46	12	54
Mecca	19	46	12	54
Meizhou	20	68	12	54
Shanghai	20	68	12	54
Singapore	20	68	12	54
Taipei	20	68	12	54
Tokyo	8	45	12	54
LATIN AMERICA		HIGH	LOW	
Buenos Aires	32	70	19	56
Caracas	14	41	4	Q
Costa Rica	17	52	10	25
Cuzco	17	52	10	25
La Paz	20	68	12	54
Luanda	20	68	12	54
Mexico City	21	70	15	57
Rio de Janeiro	21	70	15	57
NORTH AMERICA		HIGH	LOW	
Anchorage	-1	38	5	23
Atlanta	-1	38	5	23
Boston	-1	38	5	23
Calgary	-1	38	5	23
Edmonton	-1	38	5	23
Montreal	-1	38	5	23
Ottawa	-1	38	5	23
Seattle	-1	38	5	23
Toronto	-1	38	5	23
Vancouver	-1	38	5	23
Victoria	-1	38	5	23
Winnipeg	-1	38	5	23
JAPAN		HIGH	LOW	
Asahikawa	24.10	20.70		
Chitose	24.10	20.70		
Choshi	24.10	20.70		
Hirosaki	24.10	20.70		
Hiroshima	24.10	20.70		
Hiroshima	24.10	20.70		
Hiroshima	24.10	20.70		
Hiroshima	24.10	20.70		
Hiroshima	24.10	20.70		
Hiroshima	24.10	20.70		
AUSTRALIA		HIGH	LOW	
Brisbane	24.10	20.70		
Canberra	24.10	20.70		
Perth	24.10	20.70		
NEW ZEALAND		HIGH	LOW	
Auckland	24.10	20.70		
Dunedin	24.10	20.70		
CANADA		HIGH	LOW	
Edmonton	24.10	20.70		
Edmonton	24.10	20.70		
Edmonton	24.10	20.70		
MEXICO		HIGH	LOW	
Acapulco	24.10	20.70		
Guadalajara	24.10	20.70		
Mexico City	24.10	20.70		
CHINA		HIGH	LOW	
Beijing	24.10	20.70		
SOUTH KOREA		HIGH	LOW	
Seoul	24.10	20.70		
THAILAND		HIGH	LOW	
Bangkok	24.10	20.70		
PHILIPPINES		HIGH	LOW	
Manila	24.10	20.70		
INDIA		HIGH	LOW	
Mumbai	24.10	20.70		
SINGAPORE		HIGH	LOW	
Singapore	24.10	20.70		
TAIWAN		HIGH	LOW	
Taipei	24.10	20.70		
VIETNAM		HIGH	LOW	
Hanoi	24.10	20.70		
PAKISTAN		HIGH	LOW	
Lahore	24.10	20.70		
AFGHANISTAN		HIGH	LOW	
Kabul	24.10	20.70		
IRAN		HIGH	LOW	
Tehran	24.10	20.70		
EGYPT		HIGH	LOW	
Cairo	24.10	20.70		
LIBYA		HIGH	LOW	
Tripoli	24.10	20.70		
YEMEN		HIGH	LOW	
Sana'a	24.10	20.70		
IRAQ		HIGH	LOW	
Baghdad	24.10	20.70		
PALESTINE		HIGH	LOW	
Gaza	24.10	20.70		
JORDAN		HIGH	LOW	
Aqaba	24.10	20.70		
YEMEN ARABIC		HIGH	LOW	
Sana'a	24.10	20.70		
SYRIA		HIGH	LOW	
Damascus	24.10	20.70		
LEBANON		HIGH	LOW	
Beyrouth	24.10	20.70		
IRANIAN		HIGH	LOW	
Teheran	24.10	20.70		
PALESTINE LIBANONI				

SPORTS

Flying Past Cavs, Nets Keep Rolling

by Our Staff From Dispatchers

RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Both coaches said fortuitous was the key in the New Jersey 101-100 National Basketball Association victory over the Cleveland Cavaliers Monday night, and's coach, George Karl, appointed because I felt

NBA FOCUS

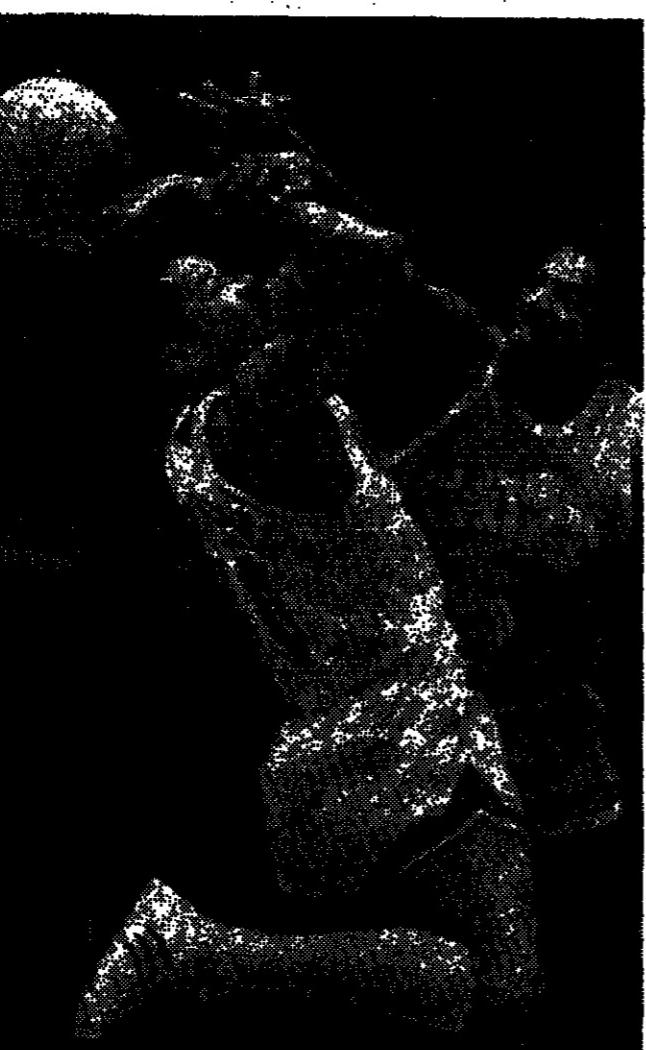
It tough enough down the stretch.

They're coach, Dave Wohl, Nets are "staring to get tough... I liked the fact pushing fatigue, referees' distinctions aside," distracted Michael Ray in the final quarter as all six shots and scored 13 in-leaving 29 points. Story was the Nets' fourth and eighth in their last

the only game played on Monday night. None had Christmas Eve. They took the lead for good forward Albert King sank three from 3:23 left, making 58. The Nets closed out with an 11-3 run as the Nets made scoreless until ones made a three-point 37 seconds to play.

Richardson was 13-of-20 on field goal attempts, 3-of-4 from the foul line, and had 6 rebounds, 9 assists and 4 steals.

But it was a tough fourth quarter for the Nets' foul shooters, too. They made only 6 of 14. (AP, UPI)



After Cleveland's John Bagley had clearly overreached himself Monday night, Otis Birdsong sank the ensuing two foul shots and helped New Jersey to down the Cavs, 101-100.

Its, Falcons Begin Season's-End Shuffle

Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

YORK — The end of a football League season brings changes in personnel, conclude that dis-coaches and general manager convenient and less than dumping high-salaried.

Bledsoe, the general manager of the Buffalo Bills, and Eddie

NFL NOTES the executive vice president of the Atlanta Falcons, are the ones who lost their jobs. Both were fired, but for slightly different reasons, according to a source familiar with both.

On the former assistant manager of the New York did not always get along with Wilson, owner of the team. Ralph has been unhappy all year," the source said. He doesn't like to take the loss. Firing Terry was a layoff of some of the team's simple."

Atlanta, LeBaron was re-hired by Rankin Smith, who called of the most painful decision ever made. LeBaron had left the Falcons since 1977, al manager and, since 1982, team's chief operating officer.

LeBaron, the Jets

leaves, Wendell Young, who has a 2-0 record since being called up from the minors.

"I don't think the team really needed me in the third," said Young, who looked shaky in the opening period as he continued to give up big rebounds. "They put up a wall and just played great."

The Jets, said their captain, Dale Hawerchuk, "got caught off-guard in the first period."

They developed the control that requires endless hours, not under the coaching whip

in the league nearly came to a spectacular end Sunday. But trailing the Eagles, 37-35, and with time running out, the Minnesota Vikings could not get Stenerud on the field in time to attempt a winning field goal. Instead, he finished the season with 15 field goals on 26 attempts and ended his career with an NFL record 373 field goals on 558 attempts.

Before the Bills finished the season by losing to the Dolphins, 28-0, their coach, Hank Bullough, said he thought Buffalo could win with a "flawless" performance. The Bills lost the ball six times on turnovers and committed 19 penalties, three shy of tying a league record.

• Jan Stenerud's 19-year career

gious a job. One club executive

called the potential hiring of Shula "an affront" to every assistant coach in the league.

• One of the most compelling elements of Saturday's divisional playoff game between the Dolphins and the Cleveland Browns is the return to Miami of Bernie Kosar, Cleveland's rookie quarterback from the University of Miami. In the Orange Bowl two years ago, in his last postseason game, Kosar led the upset of Nebraska that won the Hurricanes the national championship.

• Jan Stenerud's 19-year career

ended with a record of 8-22.

In Philadelphia, it now appears that only agreement on a contract is keeping David Shula, coach of the Miami Dolphins' quarterbacks and receivers, from becoming head coach of the Eagles.

Shula, 26, the son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The Canucks blanketed the Jets in the final period, allowing them to just three shots on the rookie goal-

tender Wendell Young, who has a 2-0 record since being called up from the minors.

"I don't think the team really needed me in the third," said Young, who looked shaky in the opening period as he continued to give up big rebounds. "They put up a wall and just played great."

The Jets, said their captain, Dale Hawerchuk, "got caught off-guard in the first period."

They developed the control that requires endless hours, not under the coaching whip

in the league nearly came to a spectacular end Sunday. But trailing the Eagles, 37-35, and with time running out, the Minnesota Vikings could not get Stenerud on the field in time to attempt a winning field goal. Instead, he finished the season with 15 field goals on 26 attempts and ended his career with an NFL record 373 field goals on 558 attempts.

Before the Bills finished the season by losing to the Dolphins, 28-0, their coach, Hank Bullough, said he thought Buffalo could win with a "flawless" performance. The Bills lost the ball six times on turnovers and committed 19 penalties, three shy of tying a league record.

• Jan Stenerud's 19-year career

ended with a record of 8-22.

In Philadelphia, it now appears that only agreement on a contract is keeping David Shula, coach of the Miami Dolphins' quarterbacks and receivers, from becoming head coach of the Eagles.

Shula, 26, the son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The Canucks blanketed the Jets in the final period, allowing them to just three shots on the rookie goal-

tender Wendell Young, who has a 2-0 record since being called up from the minors.

"I don't think the team really needed me in the third," said Young, who looked shaky in the opening period as he continued to give up big rebounds. "They put up a wall and just played great."

The Jets, said their captain, Dale Hawerchuk, "got caught off-guard in the first period."

They developed the control that requires endless hours, not under the coaching whip

in the league nearly came to a spectacular end Sunday. But trailing the Eagles, 37-35, and with time running out, the Minnesota Vikings could not get Stenerud on the field in time to attempt a winning field goal. Instead, he finished the season with 15 field goals on 26 attempts and ended his career with an NFL record 373 field goals on 558 attempts.

Before the Bills finished the season by losing to the Dolphins, 28-0, their coach, Hank Bullough, said he thought Buffalo could win with a "flawless" performance. The Bills lost the ball six times on turnovers and committed 19 penalties, three shy of tying a league record.

• Jan Stenerud's 19-year career

ended with a record of 8-22.

In Philadelphia, it now appears that only agreement on a contract is keeping David Shula, coach of the Miami Dolphins' quarterbacks and receivers, from becoming head coach of the Eagles.

Shula, 26, the son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The Canucks blanketed the Jets in the final period, allowing them to just three shots on the rookie goal-

tender Wendell Young, who has a 2-0 record since being called up from the minors.

"I don't think the team really needed me in the third," said Young, who looked shaky in the opening period as he continued to give up big rebounds. "They put up a wall and just played great."

The Jets, said their captain, Dale Hawerchuk, "got caught off-guard in the first period."

They developed the control that requires endless hours, not under the coaching whip

in the league nearly came to a spectacular end Sunday. But trailing the Eagles, 37-35, and with time running out, the Minnesota Vikings could not get Stenerud on the field in time to attempt a winning field goal. Instead, he finished the season with 15 field goals on 26 attempts and ended his career with an NFL record 373 field goals on 558 attempts.

Before the Bills finished the season by losing to the Dolphins, 28-0, their coach, Hank Bullough, said he thought Buffalo could win with a "flawless" performance. The Bills lost the ball six times on turnovers and committed 19 penalties, three shy of tying a league record.

• Jan Stenerud's 19-year career

ended with a record of 8-22.

In Philadelphia, it now appears that only agreement on a contract is keeping David Shula, coach of the Miami Dolphins' quarterbacks and receivers, from becoming head coach of the Eagles.

Shula, 26, the son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The Canucks blanketed the Jets in the final period, allowing them to just three shots on the rookie goal-

tender Wendell Young, who has a 2-0 record since being called up from the minors.

"I don't think the team really needed me in the third," said Young, who looked shaky in the opening period as he continued to give up big rebounds. "They put up a wall and just played great."

The Jets, said their captain, Dale Hawerchuk, "got caught off-guard in the first period."

They developed the control that requires endless hours, not under the coaching whip

in the league nearly came to a spectacular end Sunday. But trailing the Eagles, 37-35, and with time running out, the Minnesota Vikings could not get Stenerud on the field in time to attempt a winning field goal. Instead, he finished the season with 15 field goals on 26 attempts and ended his career with an NFL record 373 field goals on 558 attempts.

Before the Bills finished the season by losing to the Dolphins, 28-0, their coach, Hank Bullough, said he thought Buffalo could win with a "flawless" performance. The Bills lost the ball six times on turnovers and committed 19 penalties, three shy of tying a league record.

• Jan Stenerud's 19-year career

ended with a record of 8-22.

In Philadelphia, it now appears that only agreement on a contract is keeping David Shula, coach of the Miami Dolphins' quarterbacks and receivers, from becoming head coach of the Eagles.

Shula, 26, the son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The Canucks blanketed the Jets in the final period, allowing them to just three shots on the rookie goal-

tender Wendell Young, who has a 2-0 record since being called up from the minors.

"I don't think the team really needed me in the third," said Young, who looked shaky in the opening period as he continued to give up big rebounds. "They put up a wall and just played great."

The Jets, said their captain, Dale Hawerchuk, "got caught off-guard in the first period."

They developed the control that requires endless hours, not under the coaching whip

in the league nearly came to a spectacular end Sunday. But trailing the Eagles, 37-35, and with time running out, the Minnesota Vikings could not get Stenerud on the field in time to attempt a winning field goal. Instead, he finished the season with 15 field goals on 26 attempts and ended his career with an NFL record 373 field goals on 558 attempts.

Before the Bills finished the season by losing to the Dolphins, 28-0, their coach, Hank Bullough, said he thought Buffalo could win with a "flawless" performance. The Bills lost the ball six times on turnovers and committed 19 penalties, three shy of tying a league record.

• Jan Stenerud's 19-year career

ended with a record of 8-22.

In Philadelphia, it now appears that only agreement on a contract is keeping David Shula, coach of the Miami Dolphins' quarterbacks and receivers, from becoming head coach of the Eagles.

Shula, 26, the son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The Canucks blanketed the Jets in the final period, allowing them to just three shots on the rookie goal-

tender Wendell Young, who has a 2-0 record since being called up from the minors.

"I don't think the team really needed me in the third," said Young, who looked shaky in the opening period as he continued to give up big rebounds. "They put up a wall and just played great."

The Jets, said their captain, Dale Hawerchuk, "got caught off-guard in the first period."

They developed the control that requires endless hours, not under the coaching whip

in the league nearly came to a spectacular end Sunday. But trailing the Eagles, 37-35, and with time running out, the Minnesota Vikings could not get Stenerud on the field in time to attempt a winning field goal. Instead, he finished the season with 15 field goals on 26 attempts and ended his career with an NFL record 373 field goals on 558 attempts.

Before the Bills finished the season by losing to the Dolphins, 28-0, their coach, Hank Bullough, said he thought Buffalo could win with a "flawless" performance. The Bills lost the ball six times on turnovers and committed 19 penalties, three shy of tying a league record.

• Jan Stenerud's 19-year career

ended with a record of 8-22.

In Philadelphia, it now appears that only agreement on a contract is keeping David Shula, coach of the Miami Dolphins' quarterbacks and receivers, from becoming head coach of the Eagles.

Shula, 26, the son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The son of Dolphins coach Don Shula, would become one of the youngest head coaches in football history. That notable achievement aside, many club officials are questioning the wisdom of Norman Braman, owner of the Eagles. And several have expressed indignation over the possibility that a coach with so little experience would be hired for so prestigious a position.

• The Canucks blanketed the Jets in the final period, allowing them to just three shots on the rookie goal-

tender Wendell Young, who has a 2-0 record since being called

Mother Teresa Opens AIDS Hospice in N.Y.

Urging mercy and support AIDS sufferers, Mother Teresa has opened a hospice in New York to care for terminally ill victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome and won thousands from state prison for three such patients.

"We want that nobody dies unloved and uncared for," the Roman Catholic nun and Nobel Peace Prize winner said. Mother Teresa asked Mayor Edward I. Koch for help in getting the prisoners furloughed. He put her in contact with Governor Mario Cuomo, who granted her request.

The founder of the Missionary Sisters of Charity, called the 14-bed hospice at St. Veronica's Church in Greenwich Village a "guest house" where people with AIDS would be given spiritual comfort as well as medical aid. The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York plans to open as many such centers as possible, Cardinal John J. O'Connor said.

Fidel Castro, who is always well known for his Havana cigar and his revolutionary rhetoric, has quit smoking. "I haven't lit up a cigar for several months now," the Cuban leader said in an interview on Brazilian television. Calling his decision a "sacrifice I make for public health," he added.

Castro, 59, said he started smoking at age 14 or 15 but did not realize until recently that his habit could endanger his health and others.

A U.S. federal judge has awarded \$1,403 to a Vietnamese refugee who had deposited the money in a Saigon bank that was seized when the city fell to the North Vietnamese in 1975. The judgment by U.S. District Judge Horace Glavin represented the value of 3 million.

South Vietnamese plastered by Ngoc Quang Trinh at a bank formerly owned by Citibank of New York. Trinh was a student in the United States in 1974 when his father, Qui Quang, a South Vietnamese senator, set up the account in his son's name to help pay for his schooling. Trinh now faces trial against Citibank last year.

Emperor Hirohito of Japan, 84, the world's longest-reigning monarch, began the 60th year of his reign Wednesday.

ART BUCHWALD

Nancy Cannot Tell a Lie

WASHINGTON — The Great Lie Detector Test Flap has come to an end. When President Reagan signed a directive ordering thousands of government officials to hook up to a polygraph machine, Secretary of State George Shultz balked, and announced he would resign.

The president then backed down and said the lie detector would be used only in special cases.

What nobody knows is that it wasn't George Shultz who was responsible for getting Reagan to rethink his security plan. It was Nancy Reagan.

Three days after the president signed the directive, two men came into Mrs. Reagan's sitting room and attempted to place electrodes on her head.

Mrs. Reagan said, "What are you doing?"

One of the men replied, "The president has ordered everyone to take a polygraph test. We wanted to give the White House people out of the way first."

"Leave immediately. I will never submit to a polygraph test."

"Gee, Mrs. Reagan. It isn't a big deal to take one if you have nothing to hide. But it's going to make everyone wonder about you if you refuse."

PEN Congress Set Jan. 12-13 in N.Y.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The 48th International PEN Congress, which runs here Jan. 12-13, will be the first such meeting in the United States in 20 years and perhaps the largest gathering ever of foreign writers on U.S. shores.

The congress is expected to be attended by 400 American writers and 275 foreign writers. The theme of the congress is "The Writer's Imagination and the Imagination of the State."

The gathering will consist of more than 30 events plus parties and receptions. Foreign guests of honor are expected to include Gunter Grass and Eugene Ionesco.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALLOCHORES ANONYMOUS, Suite BM-26-26, Old Gloucester 73/A, London WC1, Academic Degrees, Tempier Knightwood.

PERSONALS MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A Happy New Year, Bolet.

MOVING

ALLIED

VAN LINES INT'L OVER 1300 OFFICES WORLDWIDE

USA Allied Van Lines Int'l Corp (0101) 312-681-8100

Or call our Agency European offices:

PARIS Dardoures International (11) 43 43 23 64

Int'l Moving Services (069) 255000

DUSSELDORF/RATZINGEN (02102) 45023 LMS.

MUNICH I.M.S. (089) 142244

LONDON American Int'l Moving (01) 953 3636

Call for Allied's free estimate.

INTERDEAN

WHO ELSE FOR YOUR NEXT INTERNATIONAL MOVE

FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM (07) 59.03.24

ATHENS (01) 961.12.12

BARCELONA (0224) 165002

BREMEN (0421) 705951

CASABLANCA (01) 41.83.33

CADIZ (06) 18.63.144

FRANKFURT (061) 200.2001

GENEVA (022) 42.42.20

HELSINKI (09) 1.41.20

MADRID (01) 67.12.50

MANCHESTER (01) 707.2016

MOSCOW (095) 1.70.1.22

NAPLES (081) 7.70.1.422

PARIS (01) 52.47.9000

ROME (06) 52.69.5423

STOCKHOLM (08) 52.50.50

ZURICH (01) 314.3.20.00

CONTINENT Small & medium moves, baggage cars worldwide. Call Charter, Paris 47 18 18 81 (from Oper. Alpha-Transit, Paris 429 2577 Sea/cr. car, baggage, air cargo

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRANCE PROVINCES

AUTHENTIC 18TH CENTURY Bastide, restored with 8 bedrooms, 2000 square meters in 6 rooms. Genuine stone bread oven, 2 fireplaces, large 1-cm thick walls, room for pool & sauna, guest apartment, 2000 square meters ground, 100 square meters ground, pool, terrace. Tel 04.20.00.00. Promotions, Maserati, Le Ruh, 06000 Nice, Tel. 93 88 37 37. Telex 441235.

SWITZERLAND

GSTAAD VALLEY

YOUR INVESTMENT IN SWITZERLAND

We are selling very exclusive & comfortable homes with 2 to 5 large rooms.

The complex of 3 chalets is located close to the heart of the village with a breath-taking view over the six slopes & the wide valley.

A comprehensive range of services "a la carte", such as maintenance, service, letting & management is available.

For further information or appointment please contact: (0265) 4 52 49

PLAZA CONSTRUCTIONS

RUE DE LA RHONE 100
69100 LYON FRANCE

Tel: (023) 21 69 44 Tlx: 421121

"I'm going to speak to the president about this."

"Nancy, why are you getting your hair done so early?"

"These are not hair curlers, Ronnie. They are electrodes for a polygraph test. Will you please tell me what I have to submit to one?"

"I can't very well ask George Shultz to take the test if I won't ask my own wife."

"Ronnie, have I ever lied to you?"

"Of course not. That's why I wasn't afraid to O.K. the polygraph for you. I know you would pass with flying colors. Can't you see the headlines? Nancy Reagan Tells Truth Again."

"There is no reason to take a test. I don't know any state secrets."

"That's the point, Nancy. If you did know any secrets, the lie detector test would make you think twice before you passed them on."

"Ronnie, why are you making everyone do this?"

"Bill Casey and Cap Weinberger think it's a dandy idea. They believe the test will have a chilling effect on would-be traitors."

"Am I considered a would-be traitor?"

"Of course not. I know it, and you know it, but how can I prove it to everyone else if I can't produce the results of your polygraph test?"

"Everyone says lie detector tests are no good. They can't even be used in court as evidence. And they violate people's civil rights."

"I have done more for civil rights than any president in the past 50 years. Let me read you a letter I received from a little girl in Iowa."

"Ronnie, I want those men out of the boudoir in two minutes."

"Nancy, you are the crown jewel in my administration's polygraph program. We'll make the questions very simple, such as why did you exile our dog Lucky to the ranch in California?"

"I've never hesitated to cooperate with you before, Ronnie. But this time the answer is NO."

"Since you feel that strongly about it, I'll cancel the lie detector program. But when the next committee spy surfaces in the government, we'll have nobody to blame but George Shultz and yourself."

Trump's New Towers: Grandiose but Inhuman

By Paul Goldberger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not since Philip Johnson and John Burgee's plan for the AT&T building in 1978 has an unbuilt project been as talked about as Donald Trump's proposal to put a 150-story condominium tower on Manhattan's Upper West Side.

The tower, which would be the centerpiece of Television City, an apartment, office and studio complex designed for Trump by the architect Helmut Jahn, has made the news recently, numerous national magazines and a lot of the international press — not bad for a project that is years away from being built, if it gets built at all.

All this publicity is precisely what Trump has been banking on. The world loves drama and power and sex appeal, and the plan to build the world's tallest building possesses all three.

But Trump does not, I think, have any realistic expectation that he will be able to start construction on this 2,600-unit tower within the near future, and I wonder, despite all the hoopla, how much he really intends to build this super-tower, even if he can overcome the political opposition that is on the Upper West Side.

While a building this tall is structurally and technologically possible, and has been so for many years, it makes little economic or social sense. It is extraordinarily expensive and inefficient to build — so elaborate a structural framework is necessary that such a tower will never meet any conventional economic standards.

It can be justified as a symbol, and as such it does have the ability to hold sway over the imagination. The tallest building in the world is not surprising that this potential building has taken on the aura, especially given that it would be taller by hundreds of feet than the 110-story Sears Tower in Chicago, the current record holder.

When all the excitement fades, however, how practical is such a tower in a functional sense? Even if the economic problems could be put aside, does anyone really want to live 150 stories in the air



Donald Trump with drawings of his Television City, which includes a 150-story centerpiece, six "smaller" towers and a high-rise office building (far right).

in a building with 2,599 other apartments?

Trump assumes that the novelty of being able to say he is in the tallest skyscraper in the world will be enough to sell apartments, but at the 29-story John Hancock Tower in Chicago, which contains what are now the world's highest apartments, the units on the top-most floors are not the most popular.

They sway in the wind, they are a much longer elevator trip from the ground, and most troubling for some people, it is often impossible to tell the weather on the street. And the view, while spectacular on a clear day, is more likely to be blocked by haze than the views of neighbors 20 or 30 stories below.

In essence, there is little to this idea except its appeal as a symbol. And while John's design is only schematic at this point, there is nothing in the futuristic, three-dimensional shape he has devised so far that seems to connect the city around it.

Trump's main purpose in proposing this 150-story tower has probably been well served already — people all over the world are talking about the Television City project. A likely second purpose emerges from the first, and is equally connected with image. By proposing to make a 150-story tower the centerpiece of his project, Trump has deflected attention from the fact that the rest of the project includes six 76-story apartment towers, which, by comparison to the central building, seem small.

Right now there is no apartment tower anywhere in New York that rises this high. Trump is proposing to build six of them. Yet he has managed, by virtue of juxtaposing these six towers with the world's tallest building, to make them seem small, causing observers to refer to these otherwise huge towers as the "little buildings."

The rest of the project seems to be what Trump is most serious about building. The overall plan is simple and straightforward: Most of the huge site from 59th Street to 72nd Street, which once contained the Pennsylvania Railroad's train yards, would be decked over with a three-level platform that would have parking, a retail shopping center at the north end, television studio space

at the south end and a park on the top level. The towers — including a 65-story office building — would be lined up at the eastern edge of the park.

While the platform makes considerable sense — it is really the best way to deal with the complexities of the old rail yard and the elevated West Side Highway, which runs along the western edge of the site — what is atop the

towers is still a mystery. The overall plan is to have picked up so little of the knowledge of cities and urban design. To look at Television City is to think that the experience of the last 20 years in architecture that is not happened at all.

at the south end and a park on the top level. The towers — including a 65-story office building — would be lined up at the eastern edge of the park.

While the platform makes considerable sense — it is really the best way to deal with the complexities of the old rail yard and the elevated West Side Highway, which runs along the western edge of the site — what is atop the

1986

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PAGE 9
FOR MORE
CLASSIFIEDS

DO YOU WANT A 2ND PASSPORT?
IMC ROM 6557 London WCTN 301

TO TAX-FREE FLIGHTS
IMC ROM 6557 London WCTN 301

WINE & SPIRITS
BORDEAUX WINES — DIVINITY,
10 rue Monceau, 75110 Paris
Tel: (33) 43.36.55.60

THE MERCEDES Specialist
Stretched Limousines
Armored Cars
Custom Coaches
100 Units in Stock